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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX III NO. 7 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Fatal R. A. F. 'Plane Crash In Mock Battle

SOCIALISTS SEE MAHATMA

Delhi Deputation Discusses Problems And Programme

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Gandhiji was very busy to-day receiving deputations and granting interviews.

A deputation of the Delhi Socialists including Mr. J. N. Sahai, Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari, Srimati Satyavati and others, numbering about 12, waited on Mahatmaji from 3 to 4 p.m. The deputationists acquainted him with the problems attaching to their line of work, vis-a-vis, the programme of the Congress. Further discussion on the subject will take place shortly.

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai on behalf of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and Messrs. Shankerlal Banker and Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, met Gandhiji this evening and had a long talk with him on the present situation in the Ahmedabad labour dispute and the proposal for arbitration. Further talk will proceed before the final decision will be taken.

WALCHAND'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who arrived at Delhi in connection with the Indo-Burma Trade Convention Conference, which meets to-morrow at 11 a.m. saw Mahatmaji in the afternoon.

Mahatmaji did not go out for a walk to-day either in the morning or in the evening as the chillblains still cause trouble.

The Delhi District Congress Committee deputation will be received by Gandhiji to-morrow evening.—United Press.

NOTHING DONE FOR PIECE-WORKERS

Socialists Demand Increase In Their Wages

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

The Secretary of the local Congress Socialist Party has issued a statement demanding an increase in wages for weavers and other piece-workers in the local mills.

In view of the reduction of hours of work from ten to nine since January 1 the Secretary states that while the Labour Association has been agitating against the reduction of a 10 per cent. in the wages of the Time workers, nothing has been done for the piece-workers whose wages will be automatically reduced by the reduction of the hours of work.

The wages of workers in Bombay and other places has been increased to compensate the loss in wages due to reduced hours of work. The case of the local weavers demands consideration in view of the reduction in their wages from 10 to 25 per cent. during the last two years.—A. P.

KISANS FORGE AHEAD

U. P. Congressmen Organise Sanghas

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The U. P. Congressmen are busy in organising villagers. A huge meeting was held at Gauhana village in the district of Fyzabad attended by 15,000 kisans, presided over by Mr. Lalji, Secretary, District Congress Committee. A District Kisan Sangh was formed. The speakers emphasised the purpose of the Kisan Sangh. It is stated that Kisan Sanghs have been formed in several other districts also.

It is understood that the Central Kisan Sangh has decided to hold the first Provincial Kisan Conference at Allahabad in March.—United Press.

15 Indian Soldiers Killed At War Practice

Dive At Troops Leads To Tragic Results

WAR MANOEVRES NEAR KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Eleven Indian soldiers were killed and fifteen seriously injured and removed to hospital as a result of the crash of an R. A. F. plane ten miles from Karachi on the banks of the river Hub.

ATTACK PRACTICE

It is alleged that the plane crashed while it was engaged in practising attacks on 4/10 Balooch Regiment which was on march.

DIVE AT TROOPS

The plane, which was piloted by Flying Officer H. C. Sircar, I.A.F. dived at the troops, but failed to recover and crashed into one platoon of the regiment resulting in the casualties given above. Sircar received slight injuries.—A. P.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Official figures of the causalties in the 'plane crash give 15 killed, 11 injured and two seriously wounded.

Further details show that a platoon of the 4/10 Baluchi Regiment consisting of 600 units was marching out to the Hub river camp for defence practice against lowflying attacks by aircraft. At the seventh mile from the Karachi aircraft two R.A.F. 'planes started lowflying manoeuveres at midday. One of the machines dived at a speed of 120 miles an hour, but for unknown causes failed to rise and crashed into the middle of the platoon and scattered it in all directions. The 'plane became a mass of tangled wreckage.

The funeral was largely attended, officers present including Brigadier General Crick, Officer Commanding the Baluchi Regiment, Major Wallis Staff captain, Wing Commander Whitelock, Royal Air Force and Captain Fellows.

The regiment recently came to Karachi from the Frontier.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

MORE ABOUT 'PLANE CRASH.

KARACHI, January 8.

The official version of the 'plane disaster shows that the Fourth Baluch. D.C.O. regiment was marching for camp and during the march it had been arranged that No. 1 squadron of the Indian Air Force should practise an attack on the battalion to train the men of the Baluch Regiment in anti-aircraft duties. One attack was carried out without incident. The battalion then had the mid-day meals. The second attack took place and one of the machines suddenly dived into the platform which was just then firing at it. The men were standing and were unable to throw themselves on the ground quickly enough. The pilot and observer miraculously escaped with slight injuries. Inquiries into the disaster will be held in due course.—A.P.

EVOLVE PERMANENT SCHEME

Mahatma's Appeal To Both Capital And Labour

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

Information has been received here that Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Vice-President and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association who have proceeded to Delhi interviewed Mahatma Gandhi to-day regarding the wages dispute.

Gandhiji advised them to preserve the cordial relations that were existing between Labour and Capital in Ahmedabad for the last 15 years and evolve a permanent scheme for an amicable settlement of all labour disputes in future. As a result of this conference it has been decided to convene a bigger conference in Delhi of representaives of the two associations.

Accordingly Sheth Chimanlal Parikh, President and Mr. G. I. Patel, Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, mill agent, and Sheth Khandubhai Desai, Secretary, Labour Association, have received invitations to proceed to Delhi. They will leave in a day or two.—A. P.

Aircraft Arrivals

(Special Cable).

SINGAPORE, Jan. 8.

Twelve Hawkerhart aircraft from Risalpur have arrived.

LEADERS' PARLEYS

Discussion On Congress Party's Plan For Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The stage is being set in Dr. Ansari's house for the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee on the 16th inst. and the Congress Parliamentary Board, the next day.

Informal conversations between Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali are going on as to the probable nature of the amendment by the Congress Party in the Assembly to the official resolution, in relation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. The Communal Award formula will, of course, occupy an important place on the agenda.

CONCERTED ACTION

The "United Press" is informed that there is a great likelihood of informal conversations being held, during that week and before the Assembly meets, between various party leaders, especially Mr. Jinnah, with a view to evolve an agreed line of action in the Assembly, in respect of all legislative work generally and the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, particularly.

It is argued, that concerted action by all the parties in the Assembly during the later stages will, to a great extent depend on their ability to offer a united front at the beginning in the matter of Parliamentary Committee's Report.

CONGRESS NOMINEE FOR CHAIR

It is understood that the Congress Party has decided to set up its candidate for Presidentship, although the final decision will be taken by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

It is understood that, according to the Patna decision of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Mr. Asaf Ali has started preparing a memorandum on the Joint Committee's Report for consideration of the Board at the next meeting.—United Press.

NOMINATIONS TO ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The question of nominating official representatives from the Provinces has now been taken up to complete the personnel of the Assembly.

The following officials have been nominated Members of the Assembly:—Messrs. J. Monteath and H. K. Kripalani from Bombay; L. Owen, United Provinces; Nawab Muzaffar Khan, the Punjab; D. H. C. Drake, Central Provinces; P. P. Singh, Bihar and Orissa; W. I. Scott, Assam and B. W. Swinthinbank, Burma.

Nominations in respect of Bengal and Madras will be announced later.—A. P.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCE

Estimated At 23 Million Bales During 1934

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, January 8.

The world cotton production for 1934 has now been estimated at 23 million bales or 200,000 bales' less than the November estimate and 310,000 less than the 1933 production, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

No Ban On Subash Bose's Return To India

WILL SAIL TO EUROPE TO-MORROW

Restraint Order Will Be Lifted On His Leaving Bengal

CALCUTTA, January 8.

On inquiries, it appears that the Government have refused to bear any portion of expenditure of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose for travelling to or residing in Europe.

He was not permitted to make his own booking arrangements. The booking of Mr. Bose's railway accommodation from Calcutta to Bombay and accommodation in the Italian liner "Victoria" from Bombay to Genoa was made by the Intelligence Branch.

Subhas Can Return To India.

The most re-assuring news is that Mr. Subhas Bose has been allowed to furnish himself with a return ticket from Genoa to Bombay.

BAN TO BE REMOVED.

The "United Press" definitely understands that no conditions whatsoever have been attached to Mr. Bose's departure to Europe.

Ban Will Be Lifted

The restraint order served on him at Dum Dum on December 4, will be unconditionally withdrawn either at the border of Bengal or on Board "Victoria" in Bombay on the morning of January 10.—United Press.

SUBHAS FOR BOMBAY

Enthusiastic Send-Off At Howrah

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

After a stay of barely five weeks with the members of his family, Sjt. Subhas Bose left this afternoon by Bombay Mail of the B. N. Railway for Bombay 'en route' to Vienna.

Friends and admirers drawn from all classes of people in Calcutta turned up in their thousands at Howrah Station, to give their beloved leader a send-off.

Sjt. Bose, who appeared visibly moved at this demonstration of love from friends and co-workers silently responded to their greetings, being prevented by the restraint order from communicating with the outsiders.

ARREST AND CONVICTION

The train steamed off, amidst thundering cries of "Bande Mataram."

It may be recalled Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested in the afternoon of January 2, 1932, under Regulation III of 1818, in the train at Kalyan, (30 miles from Bombay) while he was returning to Calcutta after attending the meetings of the Congress Working Committee at Bombay, which took the decision to revive Civil Disobedience.

He was taken to Seoni Jail, whence he was transferred to Jubbulpore Jail where, in the course of his illness, he was examined by a board of eminent doctors, who declared him to be suffering from Tuberculosis. He was then transferred to Bhowali whence he was taken to Balaramnpur Hospital, Lucknow and thence to the Jubbulpore Jail.

Both the Medical Board, which examined him at the Bhowal Sanitarium and the Civil Surgeon of Lucknow agreed in recommending to the Government of India that he should go to Europe for treatment, and the latter suggested that France or Switzerland would be suitable for the treatment of Tuberculosis from which he was declared to be suffering.

TO EUROPE FOR TREATMENT

About the middle of January, 1933, the Government of India intimated Sjt. Bose's brother Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, that the Government was prepared to withdraw the order under Regulation III of 1818 and to grant him a passport for France and Switzerland, if Sjt. Bose wished to go to Europe and, if necessary arrangements were made by his relatives for his passage from Bombay.

Sjt. Bose sailed from Bombay on board s.s. "Ganga" on February 23, 1933. The order under Regulation III was withdrawn just when the ship was about to move. The order cancelling his internment under Regulation III took effect from the midnight of February 23, 1933.

FLIES BACK TO SEE FATHER

Sjt. Bose reached Vienna on March 8, 1933. He received a cable at Vienna on November 26, 1934 from his mother asking him to fly home at once to be by the bedside of his father, whose condition had suddenly taken a turn for the worse and was causing the gravest anxiety.

Sjt. Bose left Vienna on November 30, 1934 and caught the Dutch Air Mail at Rome. He reached Karachi on December 3, 1934, only to hear that his father had expired 36 hours before.

Sjt. Bose reached the Dum-Dum Aerodrome in the afternoon on December 4, 1934, and was immediately served with order of home internment under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930.

After his father's Sradh ceremony was over, Sjt. Bose left Calcutta for Bombay on January 8, 1935.—United Press.

DEPARTURE UNDER ESCORT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose arrived at the Howrah Station about 35 minutes before the train was to leave. For the first time since his return to Bengal, Sjt. Subash was permitted to have talks with his numerous friends and admirers, who assembled to see him off.

He was profusely garlanded and frequent cries of 'Bandemataram' rang out, testifying to the feelings of joy in the minds of the crowd which had assembled.

Sjt. Subash Bose is being accompanied by 2 Senior officers of the Intelligence Branch, the Government of Bengal, who have orders to escort him up to S. S. "Victoria."

Sjt. Bose looked considerably pulled down due evidently to relapse of his abdominal pain.—United Press.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY DISASTER

Smash Of Express Results In 16 Killed And 67 Injured

GUILTY PERSONS WILL BE SHOT

MOSCOW, Jan. 8.

Sixteen were killed and 67 injured in a railway smash at Porbelo between Moscow and Leningrad caused, it is alleged, by the express ignoring the signals and crashing into the rear of another express.

The Engine-driver, his two assistants and three railwaymen have been arrested. The guilty persons will be shot.—Reuter.

BRILLIANT SEND-OFF TO M. LAVAL

Secret Protocol Mystery Regarding Germany

ROME, Jan. 8.

The most brilliant demonstration of the Italo-French friendship was staged when M. Laval departed for Paris this morning. He was seen off by Signors Mussolini, Suvich, Aloisi and other distinguished persons. The Carabinieri guarded the streets which were lined by cheering crowds. The station was closed to all traffic while the bands played in the square outside.

The final farewell between M. Laval and Signor Mussolini was most cordial.

Extreme reticence is displayed in the Italian and French quarters with regard to the reported armaments clauses wherein it is understood, Germany is mentioned. It is reported from Paris that the secret protocol mentions the possible return of Germany after rearming to the European discussions subject to certain precautionary conditions.—Reuter.

Rs. 1,000 in PRIZES

ATTRACTION COMPETITION

CLOSES TO-DAY 9th January

YOU MAY SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES BEFORE THIS EVENING.

STORY OF INDIAN STRUGGLE

Subhas Bose's Book In Print

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

This very important book will be published in the third week in January. As there is already a heavy demand for it you should place your order with your local bookseller at once, in order to save delay.

The Indian struggle was written by Subhas C. Bose on his sick-bed in Vienna. It is a record of the inner workings of the Indian Nationalist Movement during the last fourteen years and contains intimate sketches of Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Nehru and other leaders of the Nationalist movement with whom the author has lived and worked.

The book is essential to a clear understanding of the Indian situation, for the Nationalist point of view has nowhere been expressed with greater authority.

The book is published by Wishart and Co. 9 John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted persons to sell "Memory Training" book. As. 6-1|2. Excellent testimonials, good commission. Apply Box No. 3493, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Spinning and Weaving Masters for up-country, apply with certificates Parker and Co. (Staff Suppliers), 22 Apollo Street, Fort. (3500).

Wanted:—Import Piece-goods Office Canvassor of least three years experience or more. Apply Box No. 3483, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A graduate, knowing Hindi correspondence well and perfect Gujarati accounts. Apply Box No. 3484, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Educational Supervisor on Rs. 60 p.m. for 3 months. Candidates knowing Gujarathi, Urdu and Marathi with S.T.C. qualification or with 5 years' experience as a secondary teacher should apply to the undersigned before 15th January, 1935. (Sd.) G. B. Deo, Chairman, School Board, B.S.D., Andheri. (9460).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Young French Lady (Parisienne), University trained, requires resident position as French Governess or Tutor. Apply with particulars and salary to Box No. 3496, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (3382).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Director of the General Education Academy can be interviewed on all days except Bank Holidays between 9 and 10 a.m. at 6, Rampart Row, Fort. Cambridge Senior, Junior, Preliminary, Punjab, Bombay, Benares, Matriculation; Rajputana Intermediate classes open to all students of either sex without restrictions. (3479).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Muslim Boarding School, Deolali. Principal, Abdus Subhan, M.A., M.R.A.S. Primary to Matric or Cambridge Senior. Sound training. Healthy food. Illustrated Prospectus Free. (3495).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

Begin New Year with bright careers. Senior Cambridge examination brings you excellent prospects. Applications for Guarantee Cambridge December examinations begin. Excellent staff. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay. (9173)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman will loan goodly sum or become partner in famous printing and publishing firm. Apply Box No. 3474, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Authors invited to forward MSS of all kinds for publication (Fiction specially required). £50 for Poems, £5-5-0d. monthly for short story, particulars free. Stockwell, Ltd., 29, Ludgate Hill, London, England. (3497).

Reliable Purchasing House articles of any description. Suitable terms for up-country dealers. Apply Messrs. Winners Trading Co., 31, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. (3498).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy Numbered 64635 on the Life of Vadilal Maganlal Shah of Panch Bhai's Pole, Ahmedabad, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay: 9th Jan. 1935. 3494.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR B. G. STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS FOR 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 7 B.G. four-wheeled Steel Goods Brake Vans on I.R.S. 'B.V.G.' type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Rly. Drawing No. 67601 without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender conditions of Contract, Schedules and Specifications can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the undersigned. Applications for drawings required for tendering purposes should be made to the undersigned. The complete set of contract drawings including one Index sheet comprise 49 sheets which will be supplied at Re. 1-8-0 per sheet or Rs. 73 for the whole set. This amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on Monday the 25th March 1935, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from foreign firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in Rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding the conditions under which tenders from Indian and Foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instruction to Tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

H. A. REID.
Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Golden Rock: 27th December, 1934. 9481

Public Notices

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Solicitors and Notary Public have REMOVED their Office to first floor, ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road (Entrance Medows Street). 9473

TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that B. M. SREENIVASIAH, Proprietor of The Mysore Chemical and Soap Works of Sion, Bombay and The Hindu Soap Factory, of Basavangudi, Bangalore, South India, is the Owner and Sole Proprietor of the following Trade Mark:—

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For Soaps.
Manufactured by
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The Hindu Soap Factory, Bangalore City.
B. Srinivasiah
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The said Trade Mark is used in respect of the description of goods following, that is to say:—SOAP.

Any imitation or fraudulent use of the said Trade Mark will be dealt with according to Law.

DE PENNING & DE PENNING,
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10, Government Place, East,
Calcutta. 9480

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of laying 9" pipe sewer in Cuffe Parade extension from Panday's Sanitorium on north to the existing Municipal Ejector No. 4 near Afghan Church on south, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees Five to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N.V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay: 5th Jan. 1935. 9481.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the FRAMJI PETIT SPG. and MFG. CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Sec. 217 of the Indian Company's Act 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at Petit Building, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1935, at 4 o'clock (S.T.) for the purpose of having an Account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1935.

D. M. PETIT,
C. H. PETIT,
Liquidators of the Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation). 9472

Public Notices

CONTRACT FOR MOTOR HAULAGE OF TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the contract for motor haulage of 1,70,000 cubic feet of Government timber per annum from Allapilli to Balharshah, Chanda District, C. P. For further information apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Chanda Division, Chanda, C. P., who will send copies of the tender notice on receipt of a fee of Rupee one (Re. 1) only.

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Central Provinces, Nagpur, C. P. 9470

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1931 OF 1933

TULJARAM SWARUPSUKH ... Plaintiff.
versus
ABBASBHOY PEERBHOY ADAMJI and Another ... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 30th August, 1934, the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, High Court, Bombay, will put up for sale by public auction at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th January, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the property standing on Government Quit and Ground Rent land, situate at and on the Western side of Mastan Tank, admeasuring 797 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1377 of Byculla Division and Street No. 57.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application shall be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Minocheher Manchersha Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANDJI,
Commissioner. 9471.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE Tourist £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN Tourist £
COLOMBO	7	3	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin T'st & dl 358 | 2nd dl 255 | T'st dl 208

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin Dl 358 | Tourist Dl 204

AROUND-THE-WORLD
BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.
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NEW LIGHT ON
BIRTH CONTROL
On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.
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GRANT ROAD TRAGEDY

Boy Of 10 Run Over And Killed By Tram-Car

Grant Road opposite the London Hotel, was the scene of a ghastly tragedy on Monday afternoon, when a Hindu boy (10), was knocked down by a tram car and killed immediately.

It is stated that the tram car, was going forwards Gowalia Tank. When it came near the London Hotel, another tram car from the opposite direction passed it and immediately after Arjun Govind, the victim of the tragedy dashed across the road being unaware of the oncoming tram, and was knocked down and killed.

Mr. J. P. Sarkari, one of the occupants of the tram car, giving evidence before the Coroner to-day, at the inquest held over the body of the boy, stated that immediately after the tram car going towards J. J. Hospital had passed the boy dashed from behind and was knocked down.

The tram driver, No. 278, stated that the boy suddenly came from behind the tram car and ran across, and when the witness applied the brakes, the boy was found underneath the car

The body had to be extricated by lifting up the car by a jack.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury.

2 MORE STOVE TRAGEDIES

Fatal Burns Cause Deaths Of Two Women

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on the body of Heerabai Madhusoodhan Madgaonkar (25), who died at the K.E.M. Hospital on Monday evening, following severe burns.

While serving food to her son, aged four, at her residence at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, her 'sari' came into contact with the burning stove and burst into flames, resulting in severe burns.

A similar verdict was returned by the Jury at the inquest on Mrs. Mary Anne Joseph (28), who also died as a sequel to severe burns, sustained by her while pouring water from a pot containing boiling rice at her residence on the fourth floor of a building at Apollo Street.

MYSTERY OF DEAD BODY IN NUL BAZAAR

Mystery surrounds the death of one Mohanlal Karamchand Salvi (35), whose dead body was found in his room, in a building at Nul Bazar, on Monday afternoon.

A eucalyptus oil bottle was found lying near his body.

The Maharbowrie Police are making enquiries.

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

Paintaings Of Madhav Menon

Countess Verra Crassi, the President of the Universal Arts Circle, declared open the Exhibition of the Paintings of Mr. Madhav Menon, an artist from Madras, before a well attended gathering of the art loving public of Bombay at the Youth Lodge premises, Chowpatty. In her introductory remarks she said that Mr. Madhav Menon's paintings stood in a class by themselves. Some of his paintings were on silk and canvass. The "Hindu" of Madras had published some of Mr. Menon's paintings. She then appealed to the art loving public of Bombay to encourage this well known artist by buying some of his pictures.

Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, the Vice-President of the Circle, then followed. He at the outset referred to the death of Mr. Ernest B. Havell and said that the late Mr. Havell came to India some fifty years back and devoted his precious life for the uplift of art in India. He was a very able champion of Indian art and fought very bravely the battle for Indian artists. In Mr. Ernest Havell India has lost a great friend of Indian art and Artists. He then requested Mr. Madhav Menon to conduct the audience round the exhibition.

Slight snow fell in London on Monday for the first time this winter. Heavier falls occurred at several places in the British Isles and in many parts of England and Scotland. The roads are icebound as a result of the sudden cold spell.

DANCING GIRL'S COMPLAINT

Three Suspects Arrested On Charge Of Theft Of Rs. 25

Puttan Hassan and two other Muslims were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, yesterday, charged with robbing a dancing girl of Rs. 25 on the night of January 8.

The Nagpada police, who arrested the three suspects, stated that the dancing girl in her complaint stated that the above accused with another came to her room on the night in question at Foras Road and threatened to assault her if she did not pay them money. It was alleged that the absconding accused broke the "Tabla" with his 'Eddie Polo' stick and one of the remaining accused took away Rs. 25 from the Sarangi, and all of them left the place.

The Magistrate remanded the suspects to police custody till January 18, to allow time for the police to carry on their enquiries.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON TELEGRAPH PEON

Watchman Charged With Offence

Ramzan Zadbag Pathan, a watchman in the bungalow of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, was produced before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday, charged with assaulting a Telegraph-messenger on the New Year's eve.

In applying for the remand of the suspect, the Police stated that on the evening of December 31, Anant Babaji, a Telegraph-peon, belonging to the Mazagaon Post Office, took a telegram addressed to the Parsi Baronet. At the gate of the bungalow, the peon met a servant belonging to the household and handed over the telegram to him.

It is alleged that the above Pathan watchman, got annoyed at the telegram being handed over to a servant, while he was on duty, slapped the peon.

A complaint was lodged and the watchman was arrested by the Byculla Police. He has been ordered to be released on bail and the Magistrate postponed the hearing to January 15

"AYODHYA DAY" IN BOMBAY

Meeting Passes Important Resolutions

(From A Correspondent).

A public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) to observe the "Ayodhya Day" in response to the appeal issued by the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. The meeting was presided over by Pandit Dadubhai Sharma. Mr. P. P. Laud, Hon. Secretary, Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) moved the following resolution:

"That this public meeting held under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) in response to the appeal issued by the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, is pained at the happenings in Ayodhya and at the alleged action of the Magistrate of Faizabad in levying punitive tax on the Hindus even before the lawful disposal of cases pending against persons charged for rioting and requests the Government of India to take immediate action in the matter and give justice to the Hindus there and thus allay the anxieties of the Hindus in all parts of the country.

"That the President be authorised to forward this resolution to the Government of India through Government of Bombay."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. V. R. Bhide and passed unanimously.

Another resolution mourning the loss of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, a great Congress leader, was moved from the Chair and was passed unanimously, all standing. The resolution reads thus:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South), records its profound sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, a brave fighter in the cause of country's freedom and expresses deep sympathy with the family of the deceased."

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair.

It is understood that some capitalists in Karachi headed by Dr G. T. Hingorani are starting a Rubber Factory which will be the first of its kind in Sind.

ACQUITTAL OF LABOUR LEADERS

High Court Admits Government Appeal Against C. P. M.'s Decision

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N.J. Wadia, at the High Court, on its re-opening on Tuesday, after the Christmas holidays, admitted the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay, against the acquittal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of four Labour leaders.

The accused in the case against whom the appeal is lodged are: A.A. Alwe, V.B. Karnik, Miss Maniben Kara, B.T. Randive and four others who were charged with an offence under Section 17, of the Trade Disputes Act of 1929, in that they had jointly or severally declared a strike or instigated or incited the textile workers of Bombay to take part in a general strike and had otherwise acted in pursuance of their object to have a general country-wide strike of all the textile workers.

The Magistrate held that the pecuniary loss to the mills due to the strike could not be regarded as a hardship within the meaning of the term in section 16, and that it was not proved that the strike had caused hardship to either the shareholders or others except to the mill-workers.

The Magistrate further held that the prosecution had failed to prove that the strike had inflicted a severe general and prolonged hardship to the "community," which was a wide term and must include many more communities than the class or community of the mill-hands.

Among the grounds of appeal, it was contended by the Government that the Magistrate had wrongly held that the contending parties to the strike could not be said to be the "community" of India, as contemplated by the Act, and that the Magistrate had put such a narrow construction on the word "community" that, if it was correct, the Act could not be worked in actual practice and would be a dead letter.

Even if the City of Bombay alone were taken into consideration, it was further pointed out that the Magistrate had failed to note that the prosperity of the City and of its community very largely depended on the proper working of the textile trade. The strike involved danger to public health and tranquillity, and the danger would have been incalculably enhanced if the all-India strike had materialised, according to the declaration and expectations of the conference and of the accused in their speeches, and had continued for a long time.

"LEADING TO LAWLESSNESS."

The Magistrate had also failed to note that a large number of other trades and industries of the city and outside depended on the textile industry. It was too well-known that a strike on an all-India scale must lead to lawlessness and considerable, severe and prolonged hardship to the community.

The Government further pointed out that the defence had not contended in the Lower Court that the four lakhs of textile workers of the City did not form the whole community. The Magistrate therefore, had fallaciously held that they could not be said to be the "community" as the population of India was 35 crores.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, the advocate-General, with Diwan Bahadur P.B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the petition.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

To Be Opened On Feb. 3

Under the auspices of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, industrial exhibitions have been organised in that city periodically attracting a large number of manufacturers and their agents, as well as other interested visitors. The Directing Board of Trustees of the Museum have recently decided to organise this year a large-scale interprovincial industrial exhibition comprising all Indian trades and industries. The exhibition will last over a month, commencing from the 3rd of February and terminating with the 10th of March 1935. Railway concessions are offered to intending exhibitors, while prizes and certificates will be given to the best products shown in the exhibition. Intending exhibitors are advised to address their enquiries to the Curator, Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona 2.

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS AT 31ST DEC., 1934

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
CAPITAL			FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Authorised. Rs. 50,00,000- 0- 0			Lands & Buildings Rs. 2,51,271- 8- 5		
Subscribed. Rs. 20,00,000- 0- 0			Safes and Furniture Rs. 88,678- 1- 5		Rs. 3,39,949- 9-10
PAID UP	Rs. 6,76,811- 2- 6		LOANS & ADVANCES		
RESERVE FUNDS	Rs. 2,20,000- 0- 0		On Gold Rs. 4,93,381-14- 6		
DEPOSITS Rs. 78,92,490- 8- 8			Goods and other securities Rs. 8,17,328-10-10		
CHITTY DEPOSITS Rs 15,46,862-14 6	Rs. 94,39,353- 7- 2		Lands and Buildings and personal securities Rs. 18,19,598-12- 1		
DIVIDENDS NOT DRAWN	Rs. 4,024- 2- 1		Cash credits and O. D. Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 25,72,251- 1- 1		Rs. 57,02,560- 6- 6
BILLS FOR COLLECTION	Rs. 5,84,921-14- 9		CHITTY ADVANCES.		Rs. 17,11,582- 4- 3
SUNDRIES.	Rs. 11,80,705- 6-10		INVESTMENTS On Government Securities. Rs. 12,43,146- 8- 9		
			Other Securities. Rs. 7,587-15- 0		Rs. 12,50,734- 7- 9
			BILLS LODGED FOR COLLECTION, AS PER CON TRA		Rs. 5,84,921-14- 9
			SUNDRIES		Rs. 10,35,764-15- 9
			CASH IN HAND and WITH PANKERS AT CALL		Rs. 14,80,301- 6- 3
Total	Rs. 1,21,05,816- 1- 4		Total		Rs. 1,21,05,816- 1- 4

Alleppey, 5th January, 1935. C. RAMAN MENON. Accountant. K. M. EAPEN, M.A.B.L., Secretary.

MIRACLE of MIRACLES !!!

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PUNTER ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Tried To Cheat Paying-Out Clerk At Race Course

How one of the punters is alleged to have tried to deceive the paying-out clerk at the Mahaluxmi Race course on Monday by presenting at the Window a Win ticket issued during last year for a horse that had won on Monday, was related before Mr G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon today, when the police produced before him Juma Prema Lohar and applied for his remand to police custody.

In their application the police stated that after the seventh race had been run, the suspect presented at the Win Paying-out Window in the Second Enclosure a win ticket for Horse No. 15, which had won and paid Rs. 83.

The clerk after scrutinising the ticket found that the code words used were different and that the ticket had been issued during the races last year. The man was immediately handed over to the police.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 till January 15.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Man Talks Through Flute

OSAKA, (By Mail.)

An Osaka man, who talks with the aid of the reed of a tuning flute has astonished doctors here.

Operated on for cancer of the throat, Mr. K. Nagatsuna, who is 50 years old, had his vocal cords removed. At a musical store he bought a tuning pipe after careful testing and connecting the read to his windpipe, began to learn how to control it.

He has succeeded to such an extent that he speaks quite clearly, though occasionally baffled by certain intonations. The telephone appears to correct some of his faults, for his voice is remarkably clear. He can also sing.

The case is reported to be the first of its kind in Japan.—Reuter.

PILOT LOSES BEARINGS AND DRIFTS

Mr. Patel Forced To Land At Bhuj After Long Wanderings

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Mr. Jamshed Patel, an England-returned "A" licensed pilot of the Bombay Flying Club, who was undertaking a test flight from Drigh to Pad Idan in connection with his "B" licence examination, is reported to have lost his bearings and drifted to the south.

Mr. Patel left Drigh Road Civil Aerodrome on the morning of the 1st., and was due to complete the flight to Pad Idan via Hyderabad (Sind) within eight hours. Great anxiety was felt as the pilot did not return within the scheduled time, and early next morning a party consisting of three aeroplanes of the Karachi Aero Club piloted by Major Jones, Mr. Gadgil, and Messrs. Pardhy and Sharma left in search of the missing airman. The search party returned without finding the airman, and on the evening of the 3rd, Mr. Patel sent a telegram stating that he had landed safely at Bhuj, a landing ground over 300 miles south of Karachi Air Port.

Mr. Patel arrived here on the morning of the 4th, along with Mr. Gadgil, who had been sent to lead the pilot back. Mr. Patel is reported to have lost the map while flying, and in turning to head for for Karachi Air Port, he is said to have drifted south to Bhuj. Mr. Patel was forced to land when he could not locate Karachi Air Port, and after inquiries found that he was only 30 miles from Bhuj. Mr. Patel experienced great difficulty in finding his whereabouts, and lost two days in tracing his position.

Mr. Patel hails from Bombay.

SWADESHI EXHIBITIONS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The U. P. Congress Committee is organising Swadeshi Exhibitions in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Farrukhabad. In Allahabad, the exhibition will be held early in February during Magh Mela.—United Press.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The 22nd session of the Indian Science Congress which was being held in Calcutta during the last 8 days terminated to-night. The session was noteworthy in view of the fact that it marked the end of the controversy which had been raging with regard to the formation of an Academy of Science and witnessed the inauguration of the National Institute of Science by His Excellency Sir John Anderson yesterday. A series of discussions by experts on such subjects as the North Bihar earthquake, vitamins etc. were of great interest.—A.P.

SEA BORNE TRADE AT PORT OKHA

The total import of merchandise at port Okha during the month of December, 1934 amounted to tons 8,000 valued Rs. 2,93,479 consisting of tons 79 G.C. Sheets valued Rs. 13,655; tons 408 dry and wet dates valued Rs. 41,905; tons 15 glass sheets valued Rs. 6,109; tons 213 iron and steel valued Rs. 30,933; tons 7,033 Coal valued Rs. 94,946; and machinery, etc., tons 252 valued Rs. 1,05,971.

The total export during the same period amounted to tons 11,671 consisting of tons 4,010 Cement, tons 274 seeds; tons 7,324 Salt; and tons 63 Magnesium Chloride, etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 8.

The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 1,744 valued Rs. 3,24,354 consisting of tons 140 G.P. and G.C. sheets valued Rs. 27,429; tons 51 Bleaching powder valued Rs. 4,880; tons 45 china clay valued Rs. 3,466; tons 57 soda ash valued Rs. 6,591; tons 328 Kerosene valued Rs. 48,510; tons 255 dates valued Rs. 21,424; tons 358 Sugar valued Rs. 37,897 and machinery, etc., valued Rs. 1,74,157.

The total export during the same period amounted to tons 3,800 consisting of tons 2,680 Cement, tons 988 seeds and tons 132 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 6.

How Bombay Corporation Gets Money

Municipal Collector Relates Story Of Minimum Taxes Yielding Maximum Sums

In the course of a comprehensive lecture, Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, described how several channels bring amounts to the tune of nearly three and half crores annually into the Municipal Coffers.

The lecture was delivered at a meeting held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday, the subject being, "How the Municipality gets its money."

After giving a brief account of the evolution of municipal taxation in Bombay the speaker proceeded to consider the income of the City from various sources. It may be mentioned that, compared with other capital cities in India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay has this distinction, namely, that its Municipality levies the smallest number of taxes and derives the largest amount of revenue. The average annual income of our municipality in the difficult years we have been having, may be put down, roughly, at three crores and thirty lakhs. A little more than two-thirds of this income, or about two crores and twenty-five lakhs, is derived from the Property taxes. The net yield from Town duties on the necessaries of life—that is after deducting refunds allowed on export—is about 14 lakhs. The import duty on cotton, levied under Act XX of 1920, gave the Corporation eight to twelve lakhs as its share of three-sevenths of the gross revenue. This duty was abolished in the first half of 1934 to counteract diversion of trade, which threatened Bombay with the loss of its proud position of Cottonpolis of India. The Town duties are collected for the municipality by the Bombay Port Trust on articles imported by sea, and by the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways on those imported by land. These bodies get, for the trouble and expense of such collection, a commission of three per cent, on the gross collections.

The tax on vehicles and animals yields about Rs. 10,32,000; licenses for dangerous trades bring in Rs. 1,68,000; Hawker's licenses and fees for removing encroachments Rs. 1,35,000; Permit fees for exhibiting advertisements Rs. 53,000. Stallage rents and Slaughter House fees Rs. 11,25,000. The revenue from other sources, including commuted payments from Government in respect of tolls on vehicles, tobacco duty, liquor licenses, licenses for land conveyances, music etc. may be discarded for the present purpose, for the reason, among others, that the amounts are comparatively small or the municipality is spared the cost and trouble of collecting them.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

There is a separate department—the License Dept. to issue licenses for dangerous and offensive trades, and for hawking, and to issue permits for exhibiting advertisements, and to collect fees according to the prescribed scale for such licenses and permits. The Market Department collects the stallage rents and slaughter house fees. The Assessor and Collector is responsible for the assessment of properties and the collection of taxes on immovable property and on vehicles and animals. Property taxes are thus the most important of taxes. They are levied on the annual letting value of lands and buildings, which is mentioned also as ratable value, as it is on such value that rates are levied. On 31st March 1934, this City possessed about 48,000 properties and their ratable value was approximately twelve crores and ninety lakhs. Property taxes were levied for the current year at nineteen and quarter per cent. of this ratable value, namely, general tax at twelve and half per cent, including fire tax at half per cent., water tax and halalkhor tax being at three and three quarters per cent. and three per cent. respectively. The total revenue expected from this source was two crores and twenty-five lakhs. The taxes are collected in two half-yearly instalments for the convenience of the rate-payers. The number of bills issued for this purpose was 76,600. In individual cases of proved hardship, the concession of paying the arrears of taxes by monthly instalments is granted by the Municipal Commissioner.

HOW TAXES ARE COLLECTED.

For the recovery of Rs. 10,32,000 in the shape of tax on vehicles and animals, 29,450 bills were issued. Notices of demand are required to be served on those who fail to pay the bills within fifteen days after presentation of them, and distress warrants to be executed and chattels seized of those who fail to make payment within fifteen days of the service of notices of demand. In actual practice, however, a much longer interval is allowed to elapse and these coercive measures are taken only when payment is inordinately delayed. In 1933-34, 26, 327 notices of demand were served and 3,139 distress warrants were executed. The distrained goods are retained in municipal custody for some weeks and the defaulting party is given the option of redeeming them by payment of municipal dues. If payment is not made, within a reasonable period, the goods are sold by public auction through the municipal auctioneers after due warning and the proceeds utilised towards the taxes due, any, surplus being returned to the party.

CUTTING OF WATER SUPPLY.

If these measures fail, then the water supply of the property in respect of which the taxes are in arrears, is shut off with the previous approval of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, after giving due notice to the owner, and also to the tenants, in order that the tenants might bring pressure to bear upon the owner or might themselves pay the arrears and take credit for such payments with the owner as they are entitled under the law to do. This, however, is only a halting measure as restoration of the water supply can be secured under the law as is done in most cases, on payment of only the water tax, leaving the other taxes in arrears. The ultimate remedy is to file a suit in the High Court, with the approval of the Standing Committee, to have the taxes due declared the first charge on the property subject, however, to the prior payment of land revenue, if any, due to Government. The arrears of taxes due are then recoverable by sale of the property.

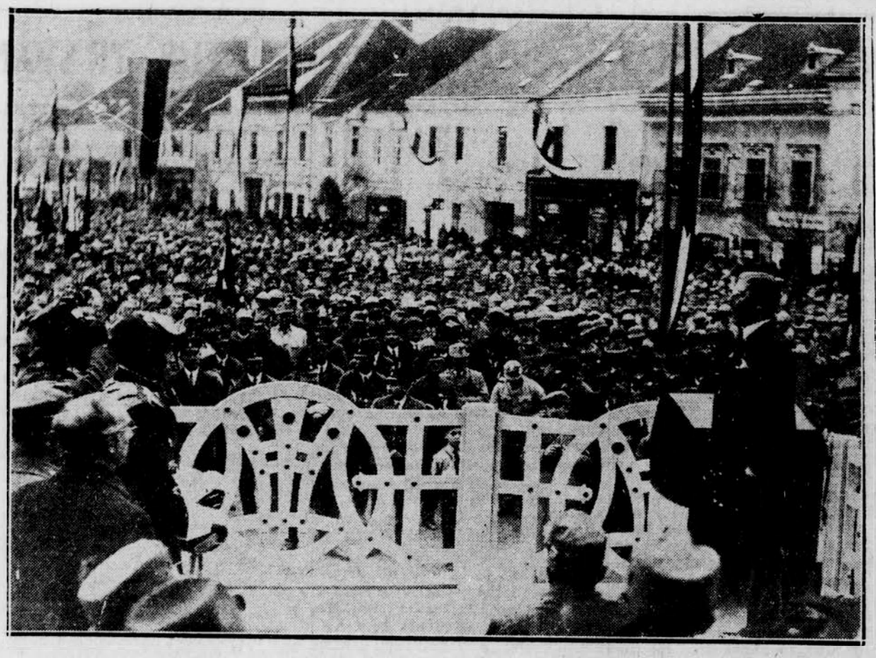
RATEABLE VALUE OF PROPERTIES.

The account of "How the City gets its money" would be incomplete without some reference to the method of determining the ratable value of properties that is the value on which rates on property taxes levied, and their amount calculated for inclusion in the bills to be issued. The directions on this subject are contained in one simple section of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, namely, section 154, which lays down that, to arrive at the ratable value of any building or land, a deduction of ten per cent. should be made from the annual rent for which such land or building might reasonably be expected to let from year to year; the deduction being intended to be "in lieu of all allowance for repairs or any other account whatsoever." This section assumes that water and halalkhor taxes, being taxes for specific services rendered to the occupiers, are recovered from the tenants. As a matter of fact, however, these taxes are paid by the owner who recovers them, as he is entitled under the law to do, as part of rent from the tenants. It will thus be seen that this rule of law follows very closely that in the English Parochial Assessments Act of 1936.

The second methods of arriving at the hypothetical rent is what is known as valuation on the basis of capital value, or the Contractor's Test or theory—that is, the interest which a contractor would reasonably expect on the capital required to provide the land and buildings for their present occupier. This method is adopted in the case of properties in respect of which neither actual rents nor the profits of trade are available as evidence for the estimation of ratable value. For example, properties owned by public or quasi-public bodies, such as Schools, colleges, Chapels or Churches, libraries, University buildings, museums, hospitals, asylums, orphanages, fire-stations, reservoirs, pumping stations, etc.; and also properties occupied for commercial enterprises or industrial undertakings, such as workshops, factories, mills, etc. In applying this method the land is taken at a fair ground rent, or at a percentage on its fair market value, at the time of rating and to this is added a percentage on the value of the building.

There is yet another class of properties to which a combination of these two methods is applied. They are public undertakings or works of public utility, such as railways, tramways, water works, gas works, telephone systems, electricity undertakings, docks, mines, etc. For the purposes of valuation for rating, every such property is divided into two parts, namely, that which is a direct source of profit and is therefore valued on the basis of profits earned; and that which is in fact a source of expense but of expense necessary to earn those profits and would have a value even if the undertaking were not carried on, or were carried on at a loss, and is therefore considered to be indirectly productive of profit and is separately valued on the basis of capital value or the Contractor's Test.

Eminent judges have during several decades explained and elaborated the rule of law and settled the general principles upon which the values of various classes of properties are to be determined for purposes of rating. Yet different sets of facts and circumstances arise in fresh cases and give rise to disputes which are from time to time brought before the courts. The difficulty lies in applying the rule of law to particular cases.



Chancellor Schusnigg of Austria addressing a huge demonstration of Viennese citizens reiterates the determination of the people of Austria to defend the independence of their country against all enemies.

SECOND WOMEN'S TEST MATCH

England Win By Eight Wickets

SYDNEY, Jan. 8.

In the Second Women' Cricket Test Match, England won by eight wickets, winning the rubber.

SCORES.

Australia 162 MacLagan 4 for 33 and 148 Partridge 6 for 96.

England 301 for 5 declared (Maclagan 119, Snowball 71) and ten for two.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 8.

A one-day cricket match was played yesterday at the Esplanade Maidan, Thana between the Thana Eleven and Bandra XI. The former beat the latter by 67 runs on the score of the first inings.

Bandra XI (Ist Innings)—R. V. Gupte (Captain) b Lohande 23, Mr. G. Hazarnis b K. Tarapore 9, V. R. Chonkar c Almeida, b K. Tarapore 8, Paudwal b K. Tarapore 0, Rangnekar c Powar b K. Tarapore 8, Palekar b Lokhande 26, D. G. Vyavaharkar b V. P. Patil I, V. V. Vyavaharkar b Lokhande 15, D. S. Talpade l.b.w. b K. Tarapore 2, M G. Vyavaharkar b J. B. Patil 6, M. S. Khale (not out) 7, extras 14, total 117.

Thana XI (Ist Innings)—D. G. Thankar c Talpade b Palekar 0, R. M. Lokhande c Vyavarharkar b Talpade 0, H. Printer b V. V. Vyavarharkar 28, K. M. Rangnekar b Talpade 0, D. R. Kilje c D. C. Vyavaharkar b V. V. Vyavarharkar 39, Patil V. P. b Talpade 11, J. B. Patil b V. V. Vyavarharkar 30, S. K. Pawar (retired) 36, L. V. Bhave (Captain) not out 23, A. Almeida b Talpade 9, K. Tarapore did not bat, extras 8, total 184 for 9 wickets.

Bandra XI (2nd Innings)—Paudwal b Printer 2, V. R. Chonkar b Bhave 0, M. G. Hazarnis b Bhave 5, Rangnekar c Pawar b Bhave 60, D. G. Vyavarharkar (not out) 23, extras 4, total 94 for 4 wickets.

MYSTERY OF DAY DREAMS

Dr. Bose Explains See-Saw Mechanism In The Human Mind

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

At the Saturday Session of the Psychology Section of the Indian Science Congress, Dr. Bose spoke on a new technique that he has developed in the treatment of nervous disorders. It has hitherto been believed that fantasies and day dreams of normal individuals and of patients are useless and deleterious mental activities. Dr. Bose thinks otherwise and has utilised the fantasies of his patients to bring about their cures.

Dr. Bose says "It is well-known that fantasies and day-dreams have a peculiar soothing effect on persons who indulge in them. Day-dreams have a mechanism similar to that of ordinary dreams and analysis shows the presence of some pressed wish in the day-dreams. The soothing effect that comes from indulgence in day-dreams results from the release of tension due to a satisfaction of the repressed wish in a more or less indirect imaginary manner. The mental censor is eluded just as much as in ordinary dreams. Psycho-neuroses originate from a conflict between the repressing and the repressed wishes.

If we could devise some measure for the satisfaction of these contrary types of desires we would have found a method of cure for the trouble. In ordinary day-dreams only one of these contending forces is partially satisfied and the relief is not permanent. Hence the necessity for periodic indulgence. It has been my experience that the repressing and repressed forces belong to wishes of opposite types. In the course of analysis evidences of the existence of both these types of opposite wishes are always forthcoming. As the analysis proceeds the opposite wishes belonging to a particular group begin to appear alternately, and the resolution of the conflict takes place only when both the contending wishes have been realized. I have called this phenomenon 'see-saw mechanism.'

AS IT STRUCK DR. BOSE.

In the course of treatment, it struck me whether an attempt could be made to induce see-saw mechanism artificially and to bring about a quicker adjustment of the patients' conflict than would be expected under the standard method of analysis.

Fantasy and day-dreams as means of releasing pent up tension naturally claimed my attention. Examination of case histories would bring out the fact that the day-dream type of mental activity plays an important role in many psycho-analytic cures. My method consists in tracing the repressed wishes by a "free association" and then to ask the patient to indulge in such day-dreams as would serve to give an imaginary satisfaction to these wishes.

Very often a day-dream would be found which had been indulged in at some previous period of the patient's life and which would serve the purpose of the anlyst admirably. If it be impossible to unearth such a fantasy one may be made to order. A knowledge of the ways in which repressed wishes find expression will help the analyst to formulate a suitable fantasy. If the fantasy gets hold of the patient one knows that one is proceeding on right lines. The best time for the patient to indulge in such fantasies is when he is in bed preparing for sleep.

WHAT ANALYSIS REVEALED.

Analysis of day-dreams and fantasies will show that there is always a subject-object relationship in all the situations which the hero of the day-dream has to encounter. When the prescribed day-dream is successful the subject is asked to reverse the subject-object relationship without changing the contents of the day-dream."

Dr. Bose quoted case histories and showed that the method proved eminently successful in his hands!—A. P.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET

Move To Get Venue Changed Due To Meningitis

BOMBAY, January 8.

In view of the reports from Ahmedabad that meningitis fever has re-appeared there, the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Cricket Association has written to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Cricket Association, suggesting that instead of playing the match between the Bombay Presidency and the Gujerat Cricket Association at Ahmedabad, it may be played at Poona.

According to original programme, the match was to commence at Ahmedabad on the 19th instant and winners of this match were to meet the Maharashtra Cricketers at Poona during the first week of February.

But if the Ahmedabad Cricket Association agrees to the new proposal the first fixture between the Bombay Presidency and Gujerat will be postponed till the last week of January, so as to make it possible for both matches to be played at Poona with a couple of days interval.—A.P.

Viceroy Flies Back From Dacca

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon and the Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta by air from Dacca at 5 this evening.—A. P

Hyderabad (Deccan)—On Monday amid Id festivities and felicitations was performed the opening ceremony of the Majestic Cinema, a very magnificent structure of surpassing beauty and elegance outrivalling all other picture houses in the city.

CHARGE AGAINST TIPSTER DISMISSED

"No Prima-Facie Evidence" Says Magistrate

The sensational case in which the Maharaja of Idar figured as the complainant against Mr. Bhikaji Nasserwanji alias "Galloper" a local tipster, who is alleged to have received a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the Maharaja to be given to jockeys to obtain inside information, came up for hearing on Tuesday before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Magistrate held that no prima facie case had been made out against Mr. Nasserwanji to frame a charge, and ordered him to be discharged.

PROSECUTION CASE

The case for the prosecution was deposed to by Mr. Shakoor Abubaker Elias, Agent to the Maharaja of Idar. He stated that on March 10 last, the Maharaja read an advertisement published by the accused in the "Evening News of India" and purchased from the accused a "win treble" for Rs. 50, on the understanding that the money would be refunded, if the horses did not win.

The Magistrate after perusing the advertisement observed that the tipster had agreed to return the money, if the horses did not win, and it appeared to him to be a very safe way of backing a horse.

FOR INSIDE INFORMATION

Mr. Elias said that on this occasion, two of the three horses that were given by the tipster had won and the third failed to materialise. The accused thereafter saw the Maharaja, by appointment, at his residence at Napean Sea Road and offered to give the Maharaja very good information on which he could win at the races. The accused also proposed that if the Maharaja was prepared to spend some money, he would be in a position to obtain inside information. After some discussion, "Galloper" is alleged to have asked the Maharaja to pay him Rs. 3,000 which he represented was to be paid to the jockeys to obtain two winners. The Maharaja agreed to pay the amount, but asked "Galloper" to pay the sum himself to the jockeys, and if the horses won, he would reimburse the amount. "Galloper," however, said that he had no money with him, and so finally the Maharaja agreed to pay the amount.

In answer to the prosecuting counsel, the witness said that the object of the Maharaja in agreeing to this proposal was to detect the names of the jockeys who accepted money in this way, so that he may not engage them to ride his horses at the races.

Subsequently, witness said, the Maharaja accompanied by "Galloper" came to the Imperial Bank of India, as arranged and met the witness. A cheque for Rs. 3,000 was given to the accused by the Maharaja, and the accused in turn handed over to the Maharaja an envelope which contained a promissory note for the sum of Rs. 3,000.

THE WIN DOUBLE

On March 15, the accused saw the Maharaja again, the witness said, and told him that everything had been arranged to obtain the win double. Galloper further suggested that the Maharaja should lay the bet through him as he was known to several bookmakers he would be able to obtain better odds.

On March 17, the accused sent the Maharaja the two tips which were as follows:—

"Young Bachelor Blyth."

"Thracian Prince Burn."

The Maharaja then sent Rs. 1,000 to the accused, and asked him to back the double Rs. 500 each way. That is Rs. 500 for win and Rs. 500 for place. One of the horses placed and the other was not in the picture.

Magistrate: And so that is how you lost the money

Witness: Yes, Sir, and we then called upon "Galloper" to return the Rs. 3,000 which he had stated he would not pay to the jockeys, unless the horses won.

Continuing the witness stated that on March 18, the day after the races, the accused came and saw the Maharaja and told him that he had cashed the cheque and utilised the money and would refund the amount within a few days. Repeated demands were made, but the money was not repaid, and so a complaint of cheating was lodged with the police.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Saher for the accused then cross-examined the witness. Mr. Elias said that the Maharaja was familiar with racing and owned Race horses. Counsel then read the rules of the W. I. T. Club and pointed out that rule 179 subsection 2 clearly penalised those who offered any consideration to jockeys.

Mr. Saher: Don't you think, to put it very mildly, that it was very improper for the Maharaja to give Rs. 3,000 to be paid to jockeys? No. The object of the Maharaja was different. He wanted to detect the corrupt jockeys, so that he may not engage them to ride for him.

Mr. Saher: If what you say was the object of the Maharaja, why did he send Rs. 1,000 to Galloper to bet for him?—I do not know, he might have had some reason.

Mr. Saher: Did the Maharaja take the Stewards of the Turf Club into his confidence and tell them what he was doing?—No.

Mr. Saher: When did it strike the Maharaja to detect these jockeys, was it after the horses failed to win or before?—I don't know.

Mr. Saher: The accused passed a promissory note for the amount?—We had not looked at the document till two or three days prior to filing the complaint, that is a month after the receipt was given to the Maharaja.

Mr. Saher: But you do not know anything of what transpired between "Galloper" and the Maharaja before they came to the bank with the document ready written by "Galloper"?—No.

Mr. Saher: In your complaint to the police did you state that the Maharaja had the idea of detecting the corrupt jockeys?—No.

Mr. Saher: Why not?—Because I was not asked.

Mr. Saher: So except for the first interview and merely seeing the cheque being given to the accused you know nothing, as you were not present?—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Saher: Is the Maharaja well now?—Yes, except for a slight attack of bronchitis.

Mr. Saher: But the Maharaja attended the Races?—Yes.

Mr Saher: So the Maharaja is well enough to go everywhere else except to come to Court?—There may be other difficulties.

This concluded the cross-examination of the witness and the prosecution called the police officer who recorded the complaint and closed their case.

ONLY A LOAN

The accused questioned by the Court stated that he received a cheque for Rs. 3,000 from the Maharaja of Idar not for the purpose of giving him inside information, but as a loan.

Magistrate: But what was the consideration for the loan.

Accused: The Maharaja often bought his tips and was his client, and so accommodated him with the loan when he asked for it.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Magistrate then passed orders discharging the accused and observed that in this case, the evidence was not satisfactory to frame a charge of cheating against the accused. The principal witness for the prosecution was the Maharaja who was not before the Court, and in his absence, absolute reliance could not be placed on the evidence of Mr. Elias. Apart from that, there were also discrepancies in the first complaint sent to the Commissioner of Police and in the evidence given in Court. Taking all these factors into consideration, the Magistrate held that a prima facie case had not been made out to frame a charge against the accused.

Mr. W. K. Manker appeared for the prosecution. Mr. N. N. Saher with Mr. S. Agasker defended the accused.

LARGEST AERODROME IN FAR EAST

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

Constructional work is in full swing in the western suburb of Shanghai on what after completion will be the most up-to-date and largest civil aerodrome in the Far East.

Occupying an area of over 220 acres, the project will cost nearly £70,000.

Thousands of labourers are engaged in the construction of the structure, which will include store rooms and repairing sheds, so that it may be completed within four months.—Reuter.

The party of Australian school boys who are touring India is expected to reach Calcutta on Wednesday. After visiting Darjeeling and a few days' stay in Calcutta, the party will visit North India.

Ajmer Liberals and Moderates are busy making brisk preparations for the ensuing Ajmer-Marwada Political Conference to be held there on January 12 and 13 in Travers Town Hall. Seth Bhag Chand Soni, the newly-elected M. L. A. might possibly be invited to preside over it.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 5, 1991.
Muslim: Shavval 3, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.
High Tide: 2-41, 14-57
Low Tide: 8-59, 20-46
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 10

S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails of December 27, due at 3 p.m.
Sydenham College: College Day gathering, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 12

S. S. "Corfu", with Outward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Twelfth Day of Winter Meeting.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

MULLERPATAN—Ramakrishnarao Anandrao, artist, died 3 a.m. 8th January at Motiwala's Building, Lamington Road.

MR. A. P. SABAVALA FOR 'D' WARD.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, a sitting Member of the Corporation for the last six years from D. Ward, is contesting from the same ward for the next election.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Kifuku Maru" left Colombo on 7th and is due to arrive in Bombay on 10th inst.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo on the 5th and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 9th inst.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

The 16th annual general meeting and extraordinary General Meeting of Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 11-30 a.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

In connection with the Annual Social Gathering of the Night High School of the Social Service League, the students of the school will stage the play "Maisaheb" to-morrow (Thursday), at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 9-30 p.m. Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri will preside on the occasion.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Soul-Powers" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also a
LAUREL—HARDY
Comedy.

THE REGAL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Adapted from
MICHAEL ARLEN'S
"THE GREEN HAT"

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Outcast Lady." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Beyond Bengal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Love Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Madame Du Barry". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Girls Please." To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" or "Javan Marda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Puran Bhakt" to-day and to-morrow at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian music. 1-0 p.m Market rates. European Lunch Time music. 2 p.m. Close down.
5 p.m. Ladies Talk 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—6-30 p.m. Talk "The Marriage Problem"—(In Marathi.) 7 p.m Vocal music. 7-30 p. m. Instrumental Solos. 8 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 8-50 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. "Here and There." A Commentary of People and Events 9-15 p.m. Readings from Shakespeare. 9-30 p.m. SB. The M. V. "Victoria" Orchestra. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Harry Pell 8-25 p.m. Talk: "India". Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. C.B.E., M.C. 8-45 p.m The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, Conductor, Richard Austin, Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-15 p.m. "Penny a Smile", or "Two for Three-halfpence" A Concert Party Entertainment. Presented by William MacLurg. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

FOUND.

A third class Railway Pass in the name of Mr. Y. V. Rao has been found. The owner may take it from the Secretary during office hours.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore and Staff Officer lunched at Government House on Tuesday.
H. H. The Aga Khan dined at Government House on Tuesday.

ELECTION MEETING IN AMBEWADI.

A meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in Ambewadi on Girgaon Road to support the candidature of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in 'D' Ward. Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik, Appa Pendse and others will speak.

SAKARBAI D. PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 84 animals at the beginning of the month in this hospital. During the month 190 animals were newly admitted. 145 were discharged cured, 14 were discharged uncured and 28 died leaving 87 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 148 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Rajputana" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Nugato Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the Poor Students Fund, the above performance will be held on Jan. 10, at 5-30 p.m. at the Sir C. J. Hall.

Students have been working at the show for a long time and have organised Garba dances and Ras dance and the Orchestra.

Great Artists Shrimati Visalakshi, the leader of the South Indian Women's Orchestra and the famous Ustad Khan Saheb Mahomad Khan have consented to contribute items on Veena and Soor Bahar and Shastric nautches with Bhav, will be performed by Kumari Alakananda of Benares.

MALARIA CAREER.

List of places in Bombay City, where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the weeks ending 22-12-34 and 29-12-34.

Girgaum Back Road Premises No. 26 places where larvae were detected Well
Gunpowder Road Premises No. 24 places where larvae were detected Well.
Nesbit Road Premises No. 48 (Aga Hall) places where larvae were detected Fountain.
Connought Road Premises No. 20 (Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.) places where larvae were detected Underground masonry tank.
Reay Road Premises No. 230 (Atlas Mills) places where larvae were detected Mill tank.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE TO CALL OF PEASANTS

Encouraging Reports From Those Who Went For Collections

The Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, organised by the B.P.C.C. write:

The reports from various workers who went round the city for collections are encouraging. They go to show that the response from the merchant community was as usual good. The exact figures have not still come to our hands.

Workers report that they find much sympathy for the suffering peasants of Kanara in every quarter, but people have to be approached. In a big city like Bombay it is not possible for a few workers to meet all in a day. Hence it is necessary to continue the unfinished work for some time more. Promises made have to be realised.

We have, therefore, to appeal to the citizens to continue the noble work till we make it possible for the peasants to stand on their legs. This is a very laborious task and is possible only to those energetic young men and women who have kindly offered their services for this cause.

Yesterday, the proprietors of ten tea shops promised to give their day's earnings. We shall be able to announce their actual collections to-morrow. It is hoped that their example will be emulated by others.

The fact that in spite of economic depression and repeated calls on the exchequer of Bombay the response is encouraging, only proves that the cause of these peasants has moved the hearts of the citizens of Bombay.

MAN FOUND IN BEDROOM?

Remanded To Police Custody

Agha Hassan Sayed Yaza who was arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Friday last was placed on Tuesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum and remanded to police custody till January 18.

It is stated that the accused entered the flat of Jaffer Abdul Rahim at Grant Road and was lying down on the floor of the bedroom. The women on seeing the stranger raised an alarm and was then arrested by the servants in the house and handed over to the police.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

Shankar Pundlik who was arrested on Sunday last at the Dadar Station on a charge of removing a gold necklace from the person of a three-year-old girl was remanded by the Dadar Magistrate to police custody till January 14.

It is stated that the girl was in the arms of a man boarding the train and that the accused, after snatching it, managed to send it away with his companion.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Sir Joseph Kay To Succeed H. P. Mody

Sir Joseph Kay was declared elected President of the Mill Owners' Association on Tuesday evening. Sir Joseph was the only Candidate, in the field.

B. S. P. C. A. ACTIVITIES

962 Successful Convictions In November

During the month of November, the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted 1,538 cases, of which 962 were against the drivers, 498 against the owners and 78 against the loaders. Out of these, convictions were secured in 1,494 cases, in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

78 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

174 animals were treated as Out-Patients gratis by the Society's Inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

At Bandra 57 cases of cruelty were prosecuted and the Society was successful in securing convictions in 56 cases. In the other case the accused was acquitted.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Limited, for the year ended 31st December 1934, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 55,891.5.1 brought forward amounts to Rs. 5,03,427.2.6 An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent p.a. was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1934 which absorbed 1,50,000.

The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1934 at the rate of 10 per cent p.a. free of Income Tax and to transfer Rs. 1,00,000 to Reserve Fund raising that fund to Rs. 22,50,000.

APPEAL TO MAHAJANS OF TEMPLES OF BANDODE, GOA.

A general meeting of all the Mahajans of the Shree Ramnath Shanteri and Shree Kamaksha temples of Bandode, Goa, will be held at Laxmi Baug, Bhat Wadi, Girgaum, at 3 p.m. on the 13th of January 1935, under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Parshuramrao Gopalrao Masurekar, Rajkot, who has formulated a scheme to augment the Annual Income of the above temples.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING & THEFT

Yakubkhan Sherkhan who was arrested on Saturday night by the Mahim Police on suspicion that he is concerned in three cases of housebreaking by night and theft was on Tuesday placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Dadar, and remanded to police custody till Jan. 15.

On January 3, when one Abdulla Kalimuddin was sleeping in his room, a culprit succeeded in removing two tin trunks through the windows.

On the same day the iron bars of the window of an adjoining room were bent and a tin trunk removed.

These trunks, it is stated by the police, were taken to a third house and property worth Rs. 20 was taken away.

The accused is a resident of the locality and has no work. He was wandering, it is alleged, near the premises on the day in question.

Independence League Greets Karnatak Sufferers

A public meeting was held on the Chaupatty Sands on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Independence of India League, when Mr. Nimbkar presided. Mr. V. B. Karnik proposing Mr. Nimbkar to the chair explained the necessity of organising the meeting to send the fraternal greetings to Karnatak peasants.

Mr. Nimbkar recalled the sad plight of the Kanara peasants who suffered in the last C. D. movement. They were homeless and without any maintenance today.

IN WORSE POSITION.

Mr. V. B. Karnik in moving the resolution sending the fraternal greetings and urging the peasants to organize themselves throughout India in order to achieve complete National Independence for the workers and the peasants with the active co-operation and leadership of the working class, said that the question was not confined to Ankola and Siddapur alone. It was a question that haunted them throughout India.

Mr. N. G. Gore, Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, in seconding the resolution described the conditions of the peasantry of Baglan in the Nasik District and said that there was no other way but to organise the peasantry.

Mr. Kazi, Editor "Toofan", and Mr. Nerkar Buwa also supported the resolution which was adopted by the meeting.

Kamaladevi Ordered Complete Rest

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who is now in Bombay is taken ill and is confined to bed. She has been ordered complete rest.

Karachi.—Raja Saheb Prithwi Singh Bahadur of Nepal, President of the All-India Branch of the World Fellowship of Faiths, came to Karachi by Mail boat from Bombay. He has come here to organise work in Sind, in connection with Fellowship of Faiths.—United Press.

KANARA PEASANTS DAY

City Gives Good Response To Appeal For Funds

Citizens of Bombay, especially the Karnataki residents in the city enthusiastically participated in the observance of the "Kanara Peasants' Day". Those who went round the city, making collections for the fund found very good response

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mrs. Kamaladevi, R. R. Diwakar, Mr. Hukkerikar, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami and others went round the city approaching several Associations and rich business men for their contributions for the fund.

The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena under the leadership of Mrs. Goshepben Captain spread themselves all over the city and carrying on collections.

Though it is not known as to how much has been collected so far, it is understood that Bombay's contribution will be very substantial.

HOTEL EARNINGS FOR PEASANTS

10 Owners To Give Day's Proceeds For Kanara

Sjts. R. R Diwakar and S. K. Patil, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee write:

To-day is the day of trial for the citizens of Bombay. Their love for the peasants of Karnatak and admiration for their heroic sacrifices have got to be translated into practical sympathy. Numerous Congress workers representing the homeless and starving peasants will go to their doors and request them to pay their mite, small or big, so that the misery of the helpless peasants can be alleviated.

Bombay has never failed in the past to respond and that, too magnificiently, to a call like this and we have not the least doubt that Bombay will live up to its reputation on this occasion as well.

There will be many in this vast city who cannot be approached by our workers. It is their duty to send their contributions to the Congress House and obtain official receipt for the same. If they cannot come they should send a word or telephone message to the Congress House and arrangements will be promptly done to receive the contributions.

WHY NOT OTHERS?

About 10 hotels have signified their desire to devote towards the relief fund their entire earnings of to-day. Why not other hotels emulate this noble example and cater for the needs of the most needy.

Every office and business concern must subscribe its quota howsoever small. The work of collection left unfinished to-day shall have to be continued for a few days more. Every rupee spent in this noble cause will mean so much food to the hungry and shelter to the homeless.

We expect every citizen to stand by the brave peasants of Karnatak on this occasion and thereby making them stand on their own legs.

SATTA RAID CONVICTION

V. S. D. Acharya who was arrested on Saturday night following a raid carried out by the Kingsway police on his premises (a pan shop) at Moreshwar Building. G.I.P. Matunga, was convicted by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Two satta slips, several marked coins, and Rs. 7-5-0 in cash were seized by the police.

The Magistrate accepting the prosecution story sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to undergo 3 weeks' R.I. Ramanujan, another accused in the case was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

GARDEN PARTY TO THE AGA KHAN

His Highness the Aga Khan was the guest of honour at a Garden Party given by Mr. Shantidas Askuran at the Race Course Lawn on Tuesday evening.

About 500 citizens were invited on the occasion.

His Highness the Aga Khan and Prince Aly Khan were introduced to the guests by the host after refreshments.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Rescue Home

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society is to be congratulated on its prospect of having a building of its own very shortly. Next Saturday at 5 p.m. the foundation stone will be laid of the new building on a plot of ground near King's Circle, over which nearly a lac of rupees will be spent. The Society owes its existence to the inspiration derived from the late Lala Lajpatrai. At the public meeting held in Bombay on 9th January 1927 to mourn the loss of the late Swami Shraddhanand the Hindus of Bombay resolved to perpetuate the sacred memory of the late Swamiji by starting a Rescue Home in Bombay. In the Home started in 1928 at Dadar 29 women and 21 children were admitted. In 1934, 93 women and 52 children were admitted. In admitting women and children, no caste or class distinctions are observed. Similarly the Home has been useful not only to the Bombay City but to many districts in Gujerat, Maharashtra, including the Indian States. Sometimes women from distant places such as the Punjab, U.P., C.P., Berar, Karnatak, Mysore, Malabar and Madras have found shelter in the Home. In the last five years 533 women were admitted, out of whom 211 were widows, 224 were married and 88 were unmarried. They are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery and also given elementary education.

Why Bungle It?

How does one like the idea of extracting an old joke from the "Tit-Bits" make a rehash of it by trying to adapt it to suit the local colour of the city and bungle in the attempt? Well, ask the studious "Bombayman" who writes his stories in one of the city's papers. Here's the story:—

"Two men in a car, and also in a hurry, went past a certain automatic signal in Bombay on a night not so long ago and were stopped by a traffic constable.

"I'm sorry," said the driver of the car, quick-wittedly, "but I happen to be a doctor, and I'm taking this patient, who suddenly went mad, to the asylum in a hurry."

"The constable had heard quite a lot before and was suspicious. He looked penetratingly at the passenger.

"But the latter was not so mad as he undoubtedly looked and looking up at the constable with a seraphic smile that would not have disgraced Janet Gaynor, whispered: "Kiss me, Hardy."

"They got away with it."

That is the story. Well, the real joke is that Bombay will have yet to see Hardies who control traffic.

Anyway, brighter journalism is supposed to be made of better stuff than this sort of appropriation.

CHEMBUR LANDLORD FINED

For Trespass On Tenant's Grounds

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Jan. 8.

Michael Francis Santa-Maria, a landlord of Chembur, was convicted to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, on charges of house trespass and mischief and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to undergo 10 days' simple imprisonment.

PROSECUTION CASE

The prosecution story was that one Anandibai was living with her son at Chembur in a hut built by her husband over 15 years ago. A room in the hut was let to another person. The accused owned a chawl nearby. On September 18 last, the accused came to her tenant's room and asked him to vacate it. The accused then kicked a bucket and spilled the water.

Anandibai, who was cooking in her room, heard the row and came on the scene. She told the accused not to argue with the tenant but to speak to her. The accused then went to her room and began to abuse her. When she cried for help, witnesses came there and took the accused out. While going out the accused pulled some palm leaves from the roof of the hut.

DEFENCE STORY

The accused, denying the charges, stated that he was the owner of the plot of land which he had purchased in 1929 from the High Court Receiver. Anandibai and her son occupied the hut on that plot as his tenant. They did not pay regularly. On April 24 last he had served them with notice to quit before May 31.

On the day of the alleged incident he had gone to see whether they had vacated the hut. He was prepared to forego arrears of rent if a vacant possession of the premises be given to him. Otherwise he threatened to file a suit, which he did file in Thana Civil Court.

S. I. WOMEN'S FAREWELL

Successful Evening At The Opera

The South Indian Women's Orchestra's fare-well performance at the Opera on Saturday was more varied and not less successful than their first performance. Srimati Vishalakshi and her colleagues were confident of the response which encouraged them to stage their best. Srimati Vishalakshi songs and "Veena" solos were this time supplemented by Sri Sundari who contributed two well-appreciated songs Sri Lalita's flute was, of course, to a great section of the audience the event of the evening.

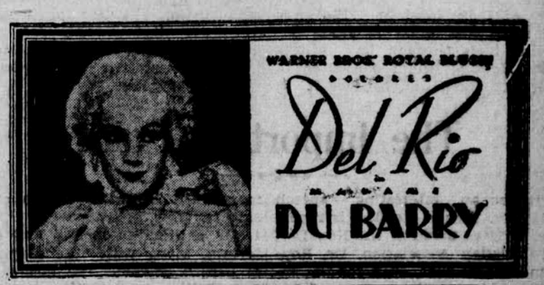
Srimati Vishalakshi it may be mentioned has consented to speak on South Indian music and demonstrate it with "Veena" solos at the function the students of the Elphinstone College have decided to arrange this week (Thursday) at the C. J. Hall.

MAN ENTERS BOLTED ROOM?

Bandoo Rama who was arrested on Monday by the Delisle Road police was remanded to police custody till Jan. 15. by the Dadar Magistrate on Tuesday.

It is alleged that the accused entered a bolted room on the first floor of a B.D.D. Chawl at Worli through another room in the absence of his sister-in-law who had gone out. On her return after 15 minutes she opened the lock and was surprised to see the door bolted from inside. She then raised an alarm when the accused rushed out through another door and helped her in opening the door. Both of them went to the police station and lodged a complaint. Inquiries made the police suspect the accused. The property stolen was recovered from a maidan.

PATHE DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. 'Phone 41561.



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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1935

DEPRESSING LEAD

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru contributes to the current number of the "Twentieth Century" an exhaustive analysis of the J. P. C. scheme of reforms. Sir Tej Bahadur was one of those who led the agitation against the Simon Commission and played a prominent part at the first two Round Table Conferences, till he practically left active politics in disgust at the reactionary tendencies of the Tory Government. He is also one of the foremost constitutional lawyers of the country and was a shining light of the Liberal Party. If only for these reasons an estimate of the J. P. C. scheme by such a person deserves some serious consideration. But most curiously, this lengthy article is a most disappointing one and does little justice to the real constitutional needs of the country. While purporting to present a balanced criticism of the scheme, the author makes a desperate attempt to gloss over the defects therein as if in an attempt to reconcile the country to what he perhaps regards as an inevitable evil. He indeed concludes the long article in a spirit of helpless resignation in the following words: "If the foreshadowed constitution is put on the statute book—condemn it as much as we may—it will work us, if we are not prepared to work it."

Country's Verdict

Dr. Sapru has no illusions about the country's reception to the J. P. C. Report. "There is no doubt", he says, "that the vast majority of the politically minded Indians have received the Report unfavourably; indeed, one may use stronger language and say that Indian opinion has been unsparing in its disapproval of the Report and in its expression of disappointment". He admits that the scheme is far from being anything like the constitution of the Dominions. But at the same time he adds:—

> I feel that the inevitable consequence of this constitution, accelerated by those political, economic and social forces which are bound to come into existence will be to give a still greater impetus to the demand on the part of the legislatures that India shall be put on the same level as the Dominions. And this demand, supported as it will be by enlarged legislatures and enlarged electorates will be irresistible."

On the whole he is "not prepared to endorse the view which has been put forward in certain quarters that the proposed constitution will make our position worse off than the existing one". The view he refers to is shared by Liberals themselves but complete disillusionment has yet to come to Dr. Sapru.

Hoping Against Hope

The more pertinent question is how the country should deal with the reactionary Report. Dr. Sapru feels that the question of rejection or acceptance is more or less an academic one. He is aware that the Congress has totally rejected the proposed constitution, but he says that if rejection means that the Congress "will not be prepared to seek election or to accept responsibility or office under the new Constitution", he doubts very much "whether there is any substance in that cry". It is no longer possible to believe that in normal times the Congress will eschew the legislatures. But the question of accepting responsibility or office must necessarily depend upon several circumstances which cannot all be anticipated at present. In any case the policy of rejection or non-co-operation within the Councils is no longer the uncertain thing that it may appear to Dr. Sapru. And when even leaders like Mr. Sastri openly declare that it will be suicidal for the Liberals to co-operate with Government in imposing an unwanted constitution on the country, it is idle for Dr. Sapru to say that there is no substance in the cry of rejection. He ventures to assure British supporters of the constitution that "there are minorities and many others who will not reject it or boycott it or could shoulder it". What a commentary on the new constitution would it be if it should be possible for Government with the aid of the minorities to flout the majority! And yet in such a constitution Dr. Sapru sees the latent possibilities of Dominion Status! Verily Dr. Sapru is hoping and against hope. But it is a vain hope that is based on the J. P. C. scheme, and it is depressing lead, indeed, to ask the country to work it for no other reason than that else "it will work us".

A Unique Personality

The visit of Halide Edib Hanum is an event of first-class historical importance to India. Readers of this paper are now fully acquainted, thanks to Mrs. Kamaladevi's brilliant and yet perfectly accurate appreciations of her, with the personality and the epic life history of this famous Turkish lady. It is difficult indeed to find any parallel to her from the modern world of women. A combination of scholar, statesman, patriot and an active soldier in the grim battlefields of Anatolia, Halide Hanum is literally unique, and it is such a lady that India has the honour of welcoming. Without the slightest exaggeration the privilege is one of the rarest that it has been the good fortune of this country to enjoy for long years.

The National Muslim University of Delhi must be the envy of every institution in India because it is through its efforts that Halide Hanum consented to come to India and because it is there that she will deliver her first and main series of lectures. No one is more fitted to speak on the subject she has chosen: "The Conflict between the East and West". For, Halide Hanum, as Mrs. Kamaladevi says, is both Oriental and Universal. And Turkey, as Halide Hanum herself observes, is the land where the civilisation of East and West came into contact and conflict. They are lucky, indeed, who will enjoy the great intellectual treat in Delhi. But that treat, although not in the same degree, is not to be confined to Delhi alone. Halide Hanum will tour the country after fulfilling her main engagement and, on her way back to Europe, Bombay will have the proud privilege, if our University or any other public institution has the imagination to invite her to deliver a series of lectures, of listening to the lady who, in her own person, constitutes one of the most glamourous and glittering chapters in contemporary world history.

The Important Point

It was an interesting speech that Dr. Maude Royden is reported to have made at the New Delhi Christian Association. Dr. Royden believes that, even for the social and economic progress of Indian women the condition precedent is that the political question must be straightened out. And it is altogether gratifying to note that she concedes to India the right of complete self-determination usual.

Domestic Occurrence

decide whether she would like to remain inside the British Commonwealth of Nations or go outside it. She, of course, is perfectly entitled to cherish and entertain, along with "the majority of British women," the desire for Indo-British co-operation and the conviction that the destinies of India and Britain were closely connected. But will it not be legitimate for India to wonder what exactly the majority of British women have done, or propose is allowed to exercise freely and effectively, her right of Self-determination? Unfortunately, Dr. said anything about it, the most important point.

We have, therefore, to appeal to the citizens of Bombay.

clear to unbiassed persons.

WHAT NEXT?

Will Socialists Capture Congress?

BY V. B. KULKARNI.

The two problems of outstanding importance that confront India to-day are (1) the acceptance of non-acceptance of the J. P. C. Report by the nation, and (2) the future policy and programme of the Congress, consequent upon Mahatma Gandhi's retirement from its political leadership.

Paradoxical as it may seem, I am of opinion that despite the important role the J. P. C. Report is likely to play in the Constitutional history of this country, the feeling that it might be thrust on unwilling India need not perturb us overmuch. It is, to my mind, an issue which we have no choice in solving. It is true that such important political bodies as the Congress and the Liberal Federation have made trenchant criticisms of the Report as retrograde and reactionary, but the protests of India are bound to be futile if only the Government wills that the "reformed Constitution" should be given a trial. And, if recent political developments are any guide, we may safely predict that the new Constitution of India will be the one envisaged in the J. P. C. Report, with further mutilations, if possible.

Moral Pressure.

It is to be noted that the "Constitutional Reforms" introduced in this country from time to time, are not the result of an appraisal of India's political consciousness, nor are they calculated to promote her interests, and it is, therefore, idle to expect glad tidings in the J. P. C. Report. You may characterise it as a mass of solemn verbiage, as an empty but well-phrased document, or as the mountain having after all laboured to produce the proverbial mouse, but the Government will not be deflected from their resolve to inflict the "reformed Constitution" on India, until and unless the nation rises to one man and declares in unmistakable terms that the new Reforms are not acceptable to it,—a state of affairs far too difficult of achievement in a vast country like ours with its heterogeous elements and diverse interests. The only course open, in the circumstances, is to bring moral pressure on the Government to withdraw its proposals in their present form. The Congress is there to guide the country in this regard.

Gandhiji's Retirement.

It is very unfortunate that at this crucial period in the history of India that Mahatma Gandhi shoud have aid down his great office of the leadership of the Congress. His great personality and unique position had lent an added prestige to the Congress. His withdrawal from it has, therefore, given room for much speculation as to what policies and programmes the Congress is likely to adopt in future. Consequently, the nation anxiously asks: "Who will step into the shoes of Gandhiji? What effective guarantee is there that the line of action laid down by Gandhiji would be followed by his successors? In short, what next?" The future well-being of India depends in a large measure on the answers we provide to these questions.

Who is the Mahatma's successor? What are his political views? Imperial public opinion both at home and abroad accords this privileged position to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Even that fine but biassed writer Mr. Robert Bernays concedes that the worthy successor of Gandhiji is the Pandit. Like the Mahatma Mr. Nehru has a bright record of public service to his credit. His hold over the younger generation of his countrymen is indeed irresistible.

The Socialists.

Pandit Jawaharlal though himself belonging to the 'moneyed-class' vigorously advocates the devesting of vested interests in the country. He is essentially a Socialist and believes that the panacea for the present ills of India lies in her economic Swaraj, which, in effect, means that every member of the body politic should be afforded equal opportunities to provide himself with the amenities of life. The readers of his "Whither India" may not fully comprehend certain details of his socialistic plan, but there can be no doubt whatsoever as regards his intentions. In the furtherance of his object, he is not wedded to any particular line of action.

(Continued on page 8.)

DANGERS OF FEDERATION

A Declaration Of Fundamental Rights Is Necessary To Safeguard The Elementary Rights Of Citizens Against The Vagaries Of The Executive

By G. R. ABHYANKAR
IV

The J. P. Committee has not recommended the insertion of fundamental rights in the Constitution. The Committee gives one reason, namely, that either the declaration of rights is of so abstract a nature that it has no legal effect of any kind or its legal effect will be to impose an embarrassing restriction on the power of the Legislature and to create a grave risk that a large number of laws may be declared invalid by the Courts because of being inconsistent with one or other rights so declared.

Need For Inclusion

Fundamental rights have been incorporated in all post-war constitutions of Europe. The Committee entirely misconceives the object of incorporating these rights in the Constitution. They are intended primarily as a safeguard against the high-handed acts of the Executive and ordinary civic rights must be guaranteed to every citizen in ordinary times. They are not mere abstract rules or moral precepts. But they are part of public law and every commoner is entitled to seek redress in a court of law against the arbitrary acts of an Executive. Without these rights defined in the constitution and with a legal remedy provided through the Supreme Court the position of subjects would be helpless. There is a greater necessity of these rights being embodied in the Constitution so long as the bureaucracy is going to rule the country and is placed under the control only of the Secretary of State. Furthermore if these fundamental rights find a place in the Constitution Act, the Legislatures would be restrained from passing measures which are prejudicial to the freedom and civic rights of the subjects whether under the inspiration of the mighty Governor-General and the nominees of the Princes or under communal influences. Without such rights the Constitution would not be worth a moment's purchase.

A Ridiculous Objection

A most ridiculous reason which is given in the Report is: "There is this further objection, that the States have made it abundantly clear that no declaration of fundamental rights is to apply in State territory, and it would be altogether anomalous if such a declaration had legal force in part only of the area of Federation." This reasoning is so preposterous and unconvincing that it is needless to comment upon the same. Because the States are unwilling the British Indian people also are to be deprived of the advantages of a declaration of these essential rights in the constitution! The union of dissimilar constituent units—some autonomous and some autocratic, the obnoxious system of nominees of autocrats, the weightage given to them unknown to any representative institution—all these the Report approves and it has not said one disparaging word about them. But when this important question of the declaration of rights is concerned the Report wants to evade this responsibility by saying that it would be anomalous.

Why Should Br. India Suffer?

If the Federation of such gross anomalies is being thrust upon the British Indian people what harm would there be if fundamental rights were declared in the constitution so far as British India is concerned? The British Indian people insisted on them. If they had been inserted in the constitution for all the units of this Federation it would have secured the enjoyment of the ordinary civic rights by all the subjects living in all the units of the Federation. The opposition of the Princes was most irrational as it proceeded from their desire to indulge in autocratic rule in their States. In this respect it is clear that British Indians have suffered because of their union with autocratic Princes.

Danger To Swaraj

The whole framework of the scheme of federation recommended in the Report so far as the States are concerned is fraught with serious danger to the advancement of India on its way to Swaraj. Not only the States people but the British Indian people ought to condemn this scheme so far as the association of the States with the Federation on the terms and conditions proposed in the Report is concerned.

Frankly Speaking

UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE.

France has suggested the inclusion of maritime Powers like Germany, Russia and Spain in the negotiations for a naval treaty to replace the Washington Treaty. This seems to be an unexceptionable, indeed, a wise, suggestion. And one cannot see any apparent sense in the Japanese opposition to it, and in the insistence, on the other hand, that none but original signatories to the Washington Treaty should participate in the negotiations. Apart from its deleterious effect on the general problem of disarmament, this unfortunate attitude would most likely harm Japan herself. The prejudice that she entertains against Russia and the relations of suppressed hostility between the two countries, are well-known. Would it not have been better if Russia had been brought in into the discussions? Or is Japan afraid that its neighbour may add a leaf from Japan to its own book, in other words, demand equality as well as uncomfortably drastic reduction in Naval Armaments?

THE PANDIT'S OBSESSION.

Pandit Malaviya's zeal for anti-Communal Award agitation is worthy of a better cause. The Award seems to have become an obsession with him. It is said that as soon as he gets well he will undertake an all-India tour with a view to organising anti-Award Leagues in the various provinces. If his fresh agitation at all makes any better impression upon the country than it has done in the past, it will only arouse counter-propaganda by the Muslims, the bulk of whom would cling to the Award till it is replaced by an agreed settlement. He should have realised by now that any other method of replacing it is, besides being futile, calculated to make such a settlement a harder task than it is. Moreover, agitation in connection with the Award, if continued, is bound to take an acute communal turn, will divert attention from the common danger of the J.P.C. reforms, and will otherwise help the opponents of Indian freedom. But the pity

FRANK ADMISSION.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should persist in approaching the communal problem from the wrong and, shall we say, timid angle. But we congratulate him on his frank admission that "the Congress has carried the day in the country" and on his wish and hope that it will also carry the day in the Assembly and secure the rejection of the J.P.C. Scheme. Congress would do its best—who knows it would not have done better but for Mr. Mehta and his friends?—and, in fact, we are confident that it would acquit itself to the entire satisfaction of its opponent, whose generous tribute we cannot but sincerely appreciate.

FUNDAMENTAL ANOMALY.

But, if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is so keen on the "rejection" of the J.P.C. Scheme, we do not, we confess quite frankly, see either consistency or any but inverted utility in the second object of his visit to Europe, namely, to seek the co-operation of the British Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party in England to get through certain amendments to the Report when it comes before Parliament in the form of a Bill. Apart from the fact that his trust in British Labour is unworthy of his intelligence; apart from the fact that British Labour can do nothing, his object involves, as we suggest, a fundamental anomaly in his position and the explanation that he has given is much too thin and weak not to require further elucidatory reinforcement. Meanwhile we wish him all success in the main purpose of his visit, that is, to fight in Geneva for the rights of the Railway workers of India.

RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION.

In opening the meeting of the Transport Advisory Council at Delhi Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Transport, emphasised the danger of motor transport to the railways. The railways have existed so long and are so well established that ordinarily the danger of rail-road competition should be greater to the comparatively new and ill-organised motor transport. But the Railways, are naturally afraid of motor transport, conducted on a full competitive basis. If they are managed more efficiently and economically, without making the higher jobs therein a preserve for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, they can easily hold their own against any other form of transport. Moreover, if better roads are constructed in the interior, it should be possible to divert much of the motor transport to these tracts and make such transport a profitable feeder to the railways. But that requires a great deal more co-operation between Government and Local Bodies and more generous grants for development than are at present available.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Release Them

While we are glad that Srijut Sarat Chandra Bose's leave has been extended, we protest most emphatically against the treatment accorded to him and Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose. It is most unreasonable to keep either in detention or under restraint any longer. Justice demands that they should be set at liberty without the least delay. Srijut Sarat Chandra Bose has suffered tremendously on account of his detention, and as the Government are unable to accept his challenge they have not the least justification to send him back to the place of internment. Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose is not in good health and it is only equitable that the Government should not increase his worries by interferences which are wholly unnecessary.—"Forward"

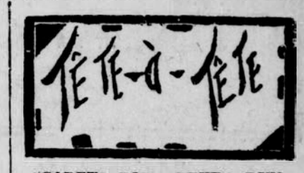
Princes And Federation

The Rulers of the States, being sovereigns ought not to be compelled to enter the Federation: they must take their own time and do just what suits their convenience and inclination. Thus unfortunately the fate of Federation lies shrouded in mystery. One cannot say what the Rulers of Indian States will or will not do. No doubt they are proceeding warily. It is but natural that they do so. Their hesitancy however need not necessarily mean that they are against India attaining Dominion Status. Maybe their very sense of patriotism makes them doubt the value, if not also the practicability, of Federation in the present circumstances. British India is nearly unanimous in its demand for Dominion Status. If the Princes agree to Federate their States to British India they will find themselves drawn into the whirlpool

how much has been collected so on a most extravagant scale and

mitted. In 1934, 93 women and 52 children were admitted. In ad-

Status.—"Deccan Times."



"CADETS FOR DEHRA DUN ACADEMY.

MOSTLY FROM N. INDIA.

States Fail To Send Up Their Quota."

—Bori Bunder.

Good heavens! Why?

* * * *

The Madras Cabinet has decided to grant remission in land revenue on a smaller scale than last year.

Couldn't help it, probably. The restoration of 5 p.c. cuts is so urgently necessary.

* * * *

"The New Year's Honours List has brought disappointment to more persons than was expected this year," says the Lahore correspondent of a local Anglo-Indan paper.

But, officially the "Year" is supposed to have been a quite satisfactory one. Our condolences to the disappointed, nevertheless.

* * * *

Apropos of the Assembly Election, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta says that he has got over that disappointment.

We are glad to hear that. It's a very sensible lead too.

* * * *

By the way, as regards our "alter ego's" reference to inconsistency, fundamental anomaly in the matter of the second object of his impending departure to Europe, it is only fair to say that the reference, while correct, doesn't mark any departure from Mr. Mehta's normal.

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'A GREAT ADVANCE TOWARDS SELF-GOVT.'

A BRITISH M.P. ON J.P.C. REPORT.

Aga Khan's Arrival.

—The "Leader."

His Highness, it is rumoured, considers that this happy interpretation of his advance on India is a little bit too exaggerated.

* * * *

An unconfirmed report has it that France has accepted the request of Italy for a free hand in Abyssinia for commercial and colonising purposes.

We always thought that the "shopkeeper's mentality" was the common property of Imperialism, and not characteristic of any one nation.

* * * *

According to Anglo-India, President Roosevelt's desire "to take profit out of war" is "a subject on which people feel very deeply, and quite rightly so."

Those, isn't it, who feel deeply against?

* * * *

The journal of the Young Communists' League, says a Moscow message, "inveighs against rowdyism, and describes a rowdy as an ally and helper of the class enemy."

Fine. But the difficulty is to find a correct ideological interpretation of rowdyism.

* * * *

The Premier has resumed his labours after his X'mas holidays. He saw Sir Maurice Hankey, who discussed with him problems of Imperial defence.

The other aspect of these problems will be discussed later when Sir Samuel Hoare calls on him.

* * * *

But the holidays have done him good. His New Year broadcast breathes intense optimism. He even promised what Britain would do, in the international sphere, during the next two years. As if he would remain Premier all this time!

Or, does he think that he would be able to switch himself on again to the leadership of the next party in power? Tories beware!

* * * *

APPEAL ADMITTED.

Dacoits Fight With Villagers.

—Calcutta Paper.

"Forward," the Sub's Brigade!

* * * *

Professor: Which is the strongest water power known to man?

Student: Women's tears.

* * * *

Sandy had the misfortune to find lodgings where the landlady was never at any time too lavish with the food. One day when she placed a particularly small morsel in front of him he thought it time to object.

"Haven't you made a mistake?" he asked.

"Why?" asked the landlady.

"Well, my name's Sandy, not Murry."

"The constable had heard quite

Happy Days For Britain's Jobless?

Unemployed Assistance Board Begins Its Career

Will Have Charge Of 4,000,000 People And Spend £55,000,000 Yearly

LONDON, Jan. 7.

What is described as a new chapter in the Social History of Great Britain was opened to-day when the Unemployment Assistance Board began its career as a National authority, charged with the maintenance and welfare of the able bodied unemployed.

Sir Henry Betterton, formerly Minister for Labour and one of the new Peers in the Honours list, abandoned his political career to become the First Chairman of the Board. It assumes its functions in two stages. From to-day about 750,000 persons receiving transitional payments, which in future will be known as unemployed assistance allowances, come within its care and in three month's time it will take over responsibility for all able bodied unemployed men entitled to help from local Public Assistance Authorities.

After that date, upon present estimates, if the dependents are included the Board will have charge of about 4,000,000 people and will administer about £55,000,000 yearly. It will have a staff throughout the country of about 6,000 officials.—B. O. W.

FOR MALARIA RELIEF IN CEYLON

Indian Red Cross Sends Rs. 2,000 To Governor

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

A communique says:—The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society to-day sent a cheque for Rs. 2,000 to the Governor of Ceylon for relief work in the present appalling malaria epidemic together with the following telegram: "The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society desire to offer you and the people of Ceylon their deepest sympathy in their present sufferings and are sending a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards relief."

The attention of all Red Cross Branches throughout India had also been drawn to the distress in the Malaria stricken areas.—A. P.

ACCUSED TO HANG

Judgment In Dayashankar Murder Case

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Mr. R. B. Beckett, District and Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day in the sensational Dayasankar Murder Case sentencing Fyazuddin to death and acquitting Mithan Lal

The prosecution briefly was that Dayashankar fell out on certain monetary transactions with Dharopati, his step mother who conspired with Mithanlal, her husband to do away with Dayashankar. Mithanlal negotiated with Fyazuddin who decoyed Dayashankar to the vicinity of a temple, where he was fatally assaulted.—United Press.

MAHARANI ARRIVES

H. H. Gaekwad Sailing For India On 12th

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Her Highness the Maharani Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda, Prince Pratapsingh Raje, the heir-apparent, Prince Dhairyashibus Gaekwar and Princess Vimaladevi Raje with their suite arrived here by special train this night at 7-30 p.m. They were received at the station by Prince Udainsingh Raje, the Dewan Saheb and other officers of the State.

It is likely that H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar will leave Paris and sail for India on the 12th instant. He is reported to have sufficiently improved in health now, to permit of his returning to India.—A. P.

FRENCH INVITATION TO GERMANY

Italy Wants Free Hand In Abyssinia For Trading Purposes

ROME, Jan. 7.

A brief official communique issued gives no details of the terms of the agreement, and does not refer to the subject of the limitation of armaments, but no doubt this forms part of the agreement, which it is understood, contains a virtual French invitation to Germany to return to the League.

It is stated in some quarters that France has accepted the request of Italy for a free hand in Abyssinia for commercial and colonising purposes, but no official confirmation of this is available.—Reuter.

CHINESE WORKS OF ART FOR LONDON EXHIBITION

NANKING, (By Mail).

A fine collection of Chinese works of art has been assembled here ready for transportation to England for an exhibition of Chinese art.

It consists of bronzes, porcelains, jades, paintings and scrolls, on which is some of the finest Chinese calligraphy, which is more highly prized by cultured Chinese than the best paintings.

The collection includes 300 pieces of porcelain and over 300 pictures and scrolls.—Reuter.

E. A. C.'s NEW PROJECT

60 Hrs. Flight From Shanghai To Berlin

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

Shanghai to Berlin in 60 hours—this is the ambitious project of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, which is negotiating with the well-known German firm, the Juftthansa Corporation, in regard to a speedy air service between the two great cities.

The total distance of the new line is approximately 14,000 kilometres, and the flight will be made via Canton, Annam, India, Persia and Greece.

If the negotiations go through successfully trial flights over one or several of the proposed routes will be made before the middle of next year.

The plans call for night-flying and the use of Junkers planes capable of accommodating 20 passengers over the portions of the route operated by Lufthansa or Eurasia.—Reuter.

REFORM OF JUDICIARY

French Chamber To Put Brake On Loquacious Deputies

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Jan. 8.

The reform of the judiciary with a view to ensuring its independence from all political influences is among the early measures to be dealt with by Parliament which reassembled this afternoon.

Another bill provides the creation of inland air postal service for which concession will be granted to the new enterprise which will be called Blue Air Company.

The Chamber intends to reform the standing orders with a view to putting a brake on loquacious deputies.

First Lord Rothschild's Widow Dead

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Death has occurred of the famous Edwardian hostess nonagenarian Emma, widow of the first Lord Rothschild.

REPATRIATING SILVER

To Ease Tightness In Local Money Market

(Special Cable).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.

It is reported that the local banking interests are repatriating silver from Hong Kong to the value of 20 million dollars with a view to the easing of the recent tightness in the local Money Market.

"REGIMENT NUMBER ONE"

Hitler's New 'Black Guards' Will Be More Heavily Armed

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

Herr Hitler is secretly reorganising his "Black Guards," 20,000 Black Guards forming into a separate organisation called "Regiment Number One," who are more heavily armed than the Black Guards are at present.

The majority of "Regiment No. One" will be centred in Munich, where the manoeuvres of mechanised forces are being extensively conducted.

It is understood the formation of the Regiment, which is intended solely for the use against the internal foes, is a prelude to a substantial reduction of the Black Guards.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR PLEBISCITE

Sequel To Pro-German Indications

(Special Cable.)

SAARBRUCKEN, January 8.

Five men who gave the Hitler salute while entering the polling station during the preliminary Saar plebiscite were immediately disqualified from voting in accordance with the decree of the Plebiscite Commission. An aged woman also was disqualified because she stated that she born German and would die German thus indicating that she voted for the transfer of the Saar to Germany.

The "Deutsche Front" has protested to the Commission against the disqualifications.

ITALY BENEFITS BY PACT

Gets Number Of Concessions Under Present Agreement

ROME, Jan. 7.

Under the colonial convention Italy has obtained a number of concessions.

Italians in Tunis are allowed to retain their Italian nationality for two generations. Italy will receive a strip of territory north of Tibesti Massif, 800 miles long and 100 miles wide. She will also receive territory in Babel-Mandeb in French Somaliland, not including Port Obok, and will purchase between 2,000 and 3,000 shares in the Jibouti-Adis Ababa railway.—Reuter.

FRANCE IS JUBILANT

PARIS, Jan. 7.

France is jubilant over the Rome Pact.

It is felt that Germany would not stand aloof, and France and Italy have gone much farther than expected towards the disarmament agreement.

France has apparently moved towards the Italian standpoint, which will enhance the importance of M. Laval's visit to London.

There are indications that the politica' agreement may be completed by the Bank of France aiding the Bank of Italy.—Reuter.

GERMANY BUSY WITH SAAR

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

The German Government is immersed in detailed work in connection with the Saar plebiscite, and is not likely to pronounce on the Franco-Italian proposal until next week.—Reuter.

CHINESE PRODIGY PUZZLES PARENTS

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

A four-year-old Chinese boy's thirst for knowledge is, according to his parents, threatening them with a nervous breakdown.

The boy, who has a remarkably well-developed memory, is said to be able to write over 1,000 Chinese characters. His keen desire, however, to know the character representing everything he sees or hears, is providing his parents with much grief.

Every time the prodigy son is taken out for a walk by his parents, he puts an incessant stream of questions to them, some of which his father and mother have difficulty in answering.

The child's father, a primary school teacher, declares that in order to cope with his son's questions, he has found it necessary to take an advanced course in Chinese.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ON U. S. BUDGET

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 8.

The London press on the whole does not acclaim President Roosevelt's budget. The main criticism is that it is again not balanced. The "Financial Times" says that the attempt to spend away the crisis will be watched with anxiety. Recent experience reveals that industry with normal means of finance was not taken up and the continued industrial advance started by Governmental measures and vast Governmental outlays will stimulate the turnover but on the lines causing many to wait for the ultimate crash which they foresee, consequently checking enterprise. The journal concludes that the diminishing confidence in currency is as likely the outcome of the new proposals as the resurgence of confidence anticipated by President Roosevelt.

The "Financial News" states that it is difficult to see the alternative for the President owing to the slowness of the new capital market but criticises the continued incursion into the realm of private enterprise.

"TIMES" OPTIMISTIC.

The "Times" says the public debts of the United States per capita are smaller than Great Britain's. Moreover, the United States has suffered greater contraction of incomes. Therefore, it is not at present feasible to increase taxation. While far more public expenditure than in Great Britain is needed to restore the normal balance of production and consumption, the resources of the United States are so vast that once the upward movement is really started the budget will be balanced very quickly.

1,500 CASES OF WINE DUMPED INTO SEA

Sequel To Inability To Sell Or Pay Customs Dues

(Special Cable.)

SEATTLE, January 8.

Fifteen hundred cases of choice South African wines imported in February have been dumped into sea by the Customs.

The importer anticipated selling to state shops, but the Liquor Board refused to purchase and the importer was unable to continue to pay the Customs fees.

CHINA BUYS LONDON LOCOMOTIVES

NANKING, (By Mail).

China is to purchase 20 new railway locomotives from Britain. Mr. Z. Z. Ing, a Chinese engineer, has been sent to Britain by the Ministry of Railways to superintend the construction of these locomotives.—Reuter.

CHINESE WOMEN FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

Chinese women have launched a new offensive for their political rights.

Leaders of Chinese women in Shanghai have filed a petition with the National Government demanding that the Government set definite rules for women's organizations in the country and that the Government employ as many women civil servants as possible.

In addition, the Government is requested to appropriate funds for the establishment of nursing homes and to set aside funds for educational facilities for women.—Reuter.

RAI BAHADUR CHEATED

Young Man Who Posed As Watch Repairer

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Rai Bahadur Jwalaparshad, Public Prosecutor, who has conducted several important criminal cases including the Second Punjab Conspiracy Case, was cheated in respect of his gold watch worth about Rs. 400/. It is stated that a young man who described himself as an expert watch repairer and carried the usual watch repairer's instruments called on the Rai Bahadur's residence and offered his services. Rai Bahadur Jawalaparshad gave him his gold watch to be repaired in his presence. The man sat down on the verandah ostensibly to do the job. After a short while the Rai Bahadur had occasion to go inside his house and when he came out shortly after the man was missing.—A. P.

NURSE ADMITS DUPLICITY

Becomes Hysterical In Court When Cross-Examined

(SPECIAL CABLE).

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 7.

When cross-examined by Mr. Reilly, Miss Betty Gow (nurse of baby Lindbergh), admitted that she generally associated with young men, including a man called "Red Johnson," who is now in Norway.

The State had paid her fare to America, and had given her an additional amount of Dolrs. 650.

She told Johnson of the Lindbergh family's movements. She did not hear the house dog bark on the night kidnapping took place.

Anything the Whatelys (butler and his wife) did was not likely to arouse the dog's suspicions.

At the end of the cross-examination the Nurse collapsed and wept, but soon recovered to normal condition.

BRITAIN RETURNING TO HEALTH

Premier Optimistic About New Year's Prospects

RUGBY, Jan. 7.

The Prime Minister's New year broadcast comprehensively reviewed the outlook at Home and abroad.

In the international field the work done in 1934, and particularly in its closing week, had materially brightened the prospects for peace. Referring to Japan's denunciation of the Washington Treaty, he said that although it could not come into effect for two years it was a serious happening. But during the two years of grace, Britain would not be idle in trying to find the basis of a new agreement which would maintain the peace of the world and protect us against armament rivalry.

LESSER UNEMPLOYED

At home the nation showed encouraging signs of a return to health. Britain was again the first exporting country in the world, and had more people employed than ever before.

The Unemployment Assistance Board, of which Sir Henry Betterton is the Chairman, to-day takes over the responsibility for the care of able-bodied unemployed hitherto receiving transitional payments. The regulations for administering relief in the new form were approved in Parliament shortly before Christmas. The Government estimate that the increase in payments will be at the rate of £3,000,000 yearly if the number of recipients remains unchanged.

After March 1st able-bodied unemployed who are now a charge on local rates will also become the responsibility of the Board and the additional cost for this is estimated at £5,000,000 although, of course, a large proportion of this amount will be in the relief of local rates.—B. O. W.

AMNESTY TO PRESS OFFENDERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BELGRADE, Jan. 7.

The Yugoslav Regency has granted an amnesty to all persons sentenced for press offences.

The amnesty also extends to sentences upto three months as well as sentences thereafter to six months while prisoners are well behaved, but excludes sentences for offences against the security of the State, and persons who are guilty of corruption.

SIR WALTER DE FRECE DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The death has occurred of Sir Walter de Frece, husband of the ex-actress Vesta Tilley.

BRITISH COMMERCE SUPPORTS J.P.C. PLAN

LONDON, January 8.

The Executive Council of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce adopted a resolution, supporting the recommendations of the Select Committee, including safeguards against commercial, financial and shipping discrimination and penal tariffs.

The Council trusts such provisions will be included in the forthcoming bill.—Reuter.

INIQUITY OF "ANAND MARRIAGE" ACT

Bombay Presidency Social Reform Associan's Memorial To Govt. Of India Urges Requisite Amendments

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, have submitted the following memorial to the Government of India about the amendment of the Anand Marriage Act VII of 1909.

"We have been directed by the Managing Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association to write to you as follows:—

The Managing Council of the Association recently passed the following resolution urging the amendment of the Anand Marriage Act:—

"Resolved that the Managing Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association attaches the highest importance to monogamy as the basis of a stable family and social life and has therefore made it one of its principal aims to encourage it as an ideal. It therefore feels its painful duty to express its strong disapproval of all polygamous marriages and regrets particularly the marriage of a lady of a leading reform family, herself till recently a prominent and active member of various Women's Educational and Reform organisations, and possessing high educational qualifications such as Miss Vinodini Nilkanth with a person who has his first wife living. It further disapproves of the use of the Anand Marriage Act as a matter of convenience for the purpose; and in view of this and other similar marriages, the Association proposes to move Government to amend the Act so as to make it applicable to Sikhs, inherently entitled by virtue of their birth and upbringing to observe the custom and in case of converts only to those who have no husband or wife living by a subsisting marriage."

'ANAND" FORM OF MARRIAGE.

It appears from the statement of objects and reasons (India Government Gazette 1908, Part V, page 357) that the object of the Act was to set at rest doubts that might be raised as to the validity of marriage rite of the Siks called "Anand," and that this form of marriage had long been practised among the Sikhs, but there were good reasons to believe that in the absence of a validating enactment doubts might be thrown upon it, and it was desirable that all doubts should be set at rest for the future by passing the enactment which merely validated an existing rite and involved no new principle.

It appears from the speech of Hon'ble Sundar Singh (India Government Gazette for 1909 Part VI page 156) that the Anand form of marriage was in existence from the time of the third or fourth Guru, and that Sikhs were mono-theistic in belief and therefore it was against their religious belief to follow idolatrous forms.

The Act was intended to validate the rite of Anand form of marriage among the Sikhs and was not intended to serve as an instrument of convenience for persons other than Sikhs to contract a marriage tie.

COURT CASES.

It follows from the decision in Bhagwan Kour vs. Bose (1903) L. R. 30 I. A. 249 that the Sikhs are governed by Hindu Law except in so far as such law is varied by custom. The Hindu Law permits polygamy. It is not quite clear if the customary law of the Sikhs prohibits polygamy.

According to Roy's Customs and customary law in British India (1911 edition page 304) "Anand" is a form of marriage prevalent among Sikhs and corresponds to the Mahomedan Nika. It is an inferior form of marriage which may be celebrated even with a concubine. The ceremony observed at the marriage consists in the recitation of a certain text called the Anand text. The son of such a marriage shares equally with another son of the same father by a wife married in the biahi or regular form.

In the case of Doe dem Juggomohun Mullick and others vs. Saumcoomar Bebee, Loll Sing, Jugger Sing, 2 Morley's Digest page 43, it appears from the evidence that Anand was an inferior form of marriage resorted to when a Sikh wished to take a woman to himself as a concubine, and that until the ceremonies of 'Kharat' and 'Anand' take place, neither the man nor the woman are received in the Sikh community, and that afterwards she is considered as inferior to the woman married under the 'Beeah' form. In that case the son of the woman married under 'Anand' form was given half the share of the son of a woman married under the 'Beeah" form. The 'Anand' form of marriage was validated among Sikhs by the Anand Marriage Act VII of 1909 in order to remove doubts as to the validity of the marriage ceremony, common among the Sikhs, called 'Anand.'

NO POLYGAMY IN SIKHISM.

It appears from the comment of the Khalsa Advocate reproduced in the Indian Social Reformer of June 22, 1913 that Sikhism does not allow polygamy except in cases of great emergency when political necessity demanded such deviation, and that there were clear injunctions in the Granths Saheb that the Sikhs are not allowed to have polygamous connections.

It is unnecessary to go into the question whether a marriage, which is illegal on the ground that it is a Pratiloma marriage under Hindu Law, would be valid by the device of the parties to the marriage going through the 'Anand' form of marriage validated among the Sikhs by the Anand Marriage Act VII of 1909 instead of the Hindu marriage ritual.

The Special Marriage Act III of 1872 both as originally passed and as amended by Act XXX of 1923 by section (2) sub-section (1) lays down as one of the essential conditions that neither party must at the time of marriage have a husband or wife living. Section 15 of the Special Marriage Act III of 1872 provides that every person who, being at the time married, procures a marriage of himself to be solemnized under the Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence under sections 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code as the case may be and the marriage so solemnized is void. The 'Anand' form of marriage validated by the Anand Marriage Act VII of 1909 is resorted to by persons belonging to other religions as a matter of convenience even if there is another wife living at the time of marriage.

INSISTENCE ON MONOGAMY.

If the Sikhs observe, as stated above, the injunction of the Granth Saheb forbidding polygamy, it would be an abuse of the Anand Marriage Act VII of 1909 to allow a husband having a former wife living to marry under the Act. If, on the other hand, it is permissible for the Sikhs to resort to polygamy, the 'Anand' form of marriage is passed to allow persons of other religions to validate the custom of Anand Marriage among the Sikhs. It would be ridiculous to profess Sikh religion temporarily as a matter of convenience to take advantage of the Anand form of marriage simply because their marriage would be invalid according to Hindu law on the ground that it is Pratiloma or any other ground if they marry according to Hindu ritual, or because they cannot take advantage of the Special Marriage Act III of 1872 on account of its insistence on the condition of monogamy.

Our Association which attaches the highest importance to monogamy as the basis of a stable family and social life, aproaches you with the urgent request that the Anand Marriage Act VII of 1909 should be amended so as to make it applicable to those who are born Sikhs and are inherently entitled by virtue of their birth and upbringing to observe the custom of marriage by Anand form and in case of converts only to those who have no husband or wife living by a subsisting marriage.

INSURED PARCELS MISSING FROM TRAIN

R.M.S. Sorter And Peon In Custody

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

Serious thefts of insured parcels are reported to have occurred between Kiul Junction and Delhi. It is stated that when mail bags were opened at Allahabad insured parcels valued at about Rs. 9,000 were found missing and a similar discovery was made with regard to parcels valued at about Rs. 700 when the Punjab Mail arrived at Delhi.

The R.M.S. sorter and a peon have been arrested in this connection and police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

ANTI-AWARD LEAGUE FOR PUNJAB

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The decision reached by certain Punjab Nationalists following the recent Nationalist Conference at Benares took practical shape this evening when a number of prominent Hindu leaders met at Raja Narendranath's house and formed the anti-Communal Award League with the object of organising effective opposition to the Award throughout the province.—A. P.

Parlous State Of Municipal Finances

SHAMDASANI'S WARNING TO VOTERS

Our Readers' Views

(By P. D. Shamdasani)

The General Elections of 94 Councillors for the Municipal Corporation (consisting of 112 Councillors—94 elected and 18 nominated) of the City of Bombay take place triennially on such days in the months of January and February as the Commissioner may fix. The Commissioner has fixed Tuesday, the 15th January, 1935 for the ward elections of 86 Councillors to take place simultaneously in all the 7 Wards in which the City is divided. The Ward elections being contested, a poll shall be taken seven days after the day fixed for those elections, namely on Tuesday, the 22nd January, 1935.

The retiring Councillors are eligible for re-election and almost all of them have offered themselves for re-election—not an unusual thing. Whether to re-elect a retiring Councillor or to elect a new Councillor in his stead is a question which is agitating the minds of those who are enrolled as voters in the Municipal Election Roll for the City of Bombay in force for the forthcoming General Elections for the 7 Wards? The voters who are kept in blissful ignorance as to the true state and condition of the Municipal Finances by the retiring Councillors in their Election Manifestos cannot give a true verdict upon this question unless they know the true answer to the other question as to whether the retiring Councillors have during their 3 years' term of office, namely, 1932|35 steered the barque of the Municipal Corporation to port without jettisoning any cargo?

The true answer to the question as last aforesaid is that the retiring Councillors have not only failed in their paramount duty to steer the barque of Municipal Corporation to port without jettisoning any cargo but are responsible for the City's Muddled Finances which are briefly summed up as under:—

RETIRING COUNCILLORS' RECORD.

The expenditure during the 3 years, namely, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 aggregated Rs. 971 lakhs. The true income during the said 3 years aggregated Rs. 883 lakhs. Thus there were deficits to the tune of 88 lakhs. The retiring Councillors were driven to adopting extraordinary and even objectionable means to provide for these alarming deficits to the tune of Rs. 88 lakhs. They increased the burden of taxation by raising the General Tax from 11 per cent to 12 per cent, i.e. by one per cent in 1934-35 which is estimated to yield about Rs. 11 lakhs. They inflated the true Income by Rs. 39 lakhs (Rs. 25 lakhs being sale proceeds of Surplus Lands and Rs. 14 lakhs being transfers from Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund and Net Premia Fund). They met the remaining deficit of Rs. 38 lakhs (being the difference between the Expenditure of Rs. 971 lakhs and the inflated Income of Rs. 933 lakhs) by depleting the Surplus Cash Balance to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 32,54,122 at which it stood on 1st April 1932 (after earmarking the minimum of Rs. one lakh required by law)—the date when the retiring Councillors came into office on the retirement of the Councillors whom they succeeded, and by making raids upon other Reserves.

THEIR PREDECESSORS' RECORD

The Expenditure during the 3 years, namely, 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32 aggregated Rs. 979 lakhs. The true Income during the said 3 years aggregated Rs. 954 lakhs. Thus there were deficits to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs. The predecessors of the retiring Councillors were driven to adopting extraordinary and even objectionable means to provide for these deficits to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs. They inflated the true Income by Rs. 16 lakhs (Rs. 9 lakhs being sale proceeds of Surplus Lands and Rs. 7 lakhs being transfers from Land and Buildings Fund and Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund.) They met the remaining deficit of Rs. 9 lakhs (being the difference between the Expenditure of Rs. 979 lakhs and the inflated Income of Rs. 970 lakhs) by depleting the Surplus Cash Balance in the like manner.

FUTURE GLOOMY

The future indeed looks gloomy—nay very gloomy because of the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipal Corporation which came into effect from 1st October 1933. The City Improvement Trust is indeed a White Elephant as will be seen from the following Table:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Deficits
1929-30	82	108	26
1930-31	80	109	29
1931-32	77	111	34
1932-33	87	117	30
1933-34	100	113	13
1934-35	97	111	14
1935-36	98	111	13
	621	780	159
Deficits upto 1928-29			28
Total Deficits charged to Capital Account			187

The Loans outstanding of the City Improvement Trust amounted to about Rs. 17 1|4 crores in 1933-34 on which the Debt charges amounted to about Rs. 1 crore. The Loans outstanding of the Municipal Corporation amounted to about Rs. 17 crores in 1933-34 on which the Debt Charges amounted to about Rs. 1 1|4 crores.

The above colossal Debts which are the result of reckless borrowing by the predecessors of the retiring Councillors for financing some of the phantom schemes, are like the "Sword of Damocles" hanging round the neck of not only the citizens born who are sunk deeper and deeper year in and year out but the citizens yet unborn. The dead weight of this load is seriously affecting the citizens mostly the poor who largely contribute to the Municipal Treasury without getting adequate return and not the few rich who have all the amenities of life. It is most significant that those who pay the "General Tax" to the tune of about Rs. 1-1|4 crores get no benefit whatsoever of the said Tax which is wholly swallowed up by the Debt Charges of an equal amount on the Debts of the Municipal Corporation as aforesaid. The Health and Education Departments of the Municipal Corporation must need be on starvation rations.

SAVING MEASURES.

The results during the retiring Councillors' 3 years' term tell a tale of woe singularly at variance with the reassuring promises which they gave at the time of their re-election or election in 1932 to net the unwary.

It will become increasingly evident that the retiring Councillors' results are indeed more discreditable than their predecessors' and that "Imprudence" if not "Incompetence" is writ large on their administration of the Municipal Finances during their 3 years' term. The cumulative effect of these results is that the Corporation is living upon its own fat. The ball has been set rolling year in and year out and there is no knowing when and where it will stop. The evil which is hydra-headed and deep rooted instead of being nipped in the bud has been allowed to grow during the past 6 years. In brief the citizens are all living in a fool's paradise. Can such a state of affairs be tolerated in any business house for even 6 months? Does not such a state of affairs strip some of the so-called representatives of the people of all pretence to being protectors of public purse and leaves them to the view of having either of ignorance or of design played into the hands of the Executive at the expense of the Wards they supposedly guard? Will all the Voters in all the Wards act in concert to make a proper use of their respective votes and thereby avert the calamity of additional taxation with which they are threatened as a result of the serious inroads on the accumulated surpluses of the past several years as aforesaid? Needless to say their own salvation lies in their own hands. "Verbum Sap".

Inter-Arts English Texts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave some space in your valuable columns for saying a few words about the Prose texts in English prescribed for the March 1935 examination of the Bombay University? The two books prescribed (and for detailed study too!) are: Quiller-Couch's "Art of Reading" and Trevelyan's "History of England, Part. II." 'Firstly,' two books running in the aggregate to about 500 pages should never have been prescribed, since the portion has to be covered within one year. Really the attitude of the Board of Studies is difficult to understand. Only one book in Prose the B. A. student is expected to master in one year; but the inter and F.Y.A. students are expected to masticate two books of more or less equal bulk and toughness of content within the same time. Do the Board think that the capacity for understanding grows less as the candidate goes to a higher class? 'Secondly,' were the Board of Studies so dismally faced with the poverty of classical English literature that they needs must choose only these two particular books—one a hotch-potch of philosophy, criticism and irrelevant after-dinner specification and the other a comparatively difficult and critical account of the history of England in the Tudor and Stuart periods? Quiller-Couch and Trevelyan are both distinguished writers, both Cambridge professors, and they deserve to be read in their own intrinsic merit—but certainly not as detailed prose texts in the Inter Arts class. Why the Board of Studies should have so resolutely shut their eyes to the vast heritage of English prose—Fiction, Essays Criticism and all that—passes one's understanding. 'Thirdly,' looking the facts in the face, and knowing that it is too late anyhow to talk of the adoption of the books themselves, the further question arises how the thousands of students who will be appearing this year are going to be examined in these two books. The subject matter of the two books, of "Art of Reading" especially, is difficult enough. Inter. Arts students are seriously expected to know about the microcosm and macrocosm, static drama and vers libre, apprehension vs. comprehension, child's mimetic instincts, the rhythm of "the Book of Job' and things equally intriguing to a philosopher, psychologist and literary critic all put together. But there the mischief will not stop, our examinations being what they are. As these two precious books are prescribed for detailed study, it is open to the examiner to ask the candidates to annotate (what a horrid word indeed!) obscure words and allusions and sentences in either of the books. The 'index' to each of the books itself takes eight pages. In all, I think, there are about 1500 distinct references in the 2 books taken together. And it is within the competence of the examiner to pick out any six of these and ask the candidates to annotate them. If the books are to be taken seriously and studied in detail, the candidate should be able to write notes on 'umlaut' 'Malherbe' 'Cuthbert' 'Raglan Castle' 'Mrs. Masham' and some 1500 equally recondite things. To master within eight months' time devoting an hour daily to the holy task, all this complicated futility of knowledge is, to quote our friend Quiller-Couch himself, "impossible, and if possible would be in the highest degree undesirable." I have quoted from the "Art of Reading" and may I at least express the hope that (the major blunder of prescribing the books being already irremediably committed) the examiners will not commit the further blunder of asking the so futile and pernicious 'annotation' question which while it does not and cannot really test the candidate's appreciation of the books can certainly cause him no amount of bother and can even help to plough him in the examination?—Yours, etc.

"A PROFESSOR."

Bombay Land Revenue Code

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay in a special resolution R.D. No. 1556|28, dated 30-11-1934, have accorded their patronage to the annotated edition of "The Bombay Land Revenue Code with Rules," recently prepared and published by Mr. K.S. Gupte, B.A. LL.B., Pleader, Poona, by bringing it to the notice of all Government officers in the Bombay Presidency and Sind. The question of assessment of land used for non-agricultural purposes is recently coming into great prominence. It is discussed in this book in detail. "This is the first time when a publication on such a vital subject as "Land Revenue" by a non-official has received official recognition in the Bombay Presidency." In the new Reforms scheme, as is well-known, "Land Revenue" is going to be a transferred subject. Up till now the publications on this subject that had received Government's patronage were all prepared by Government officers of the Revenue Department. Among other publications by Mr. K.S. Gupte, the Commentary on Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act may be prominently mentioned.—Yours etc.,

AGRICULTURIST.

Poona City: Jan. 3rd.

HAILE SILASSIE, the King of Abyssinia, with the Crown Prince.

A Daring Feat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be pleased if you will kindly publish the following in your valued columns:—

I was an eye witness to the sports for school children held yesterday at Shivaji Park, Dadar, organised under the auspices of the South Indian Welfare Society. The function was a very grand one and requires all praise. But the omission of at least a compliment to Mr. T. V. Ramchandra Rao who performed the daring feat of jumping over a fast running motor car, which kept the audience spell-bound was not at all sportsmanlike and leads one to believe that it was purposely withheld—an incident quite unfair.—Will the authorities concerned please explain?—Yours, etc.

A SOUTHINDIAN.

Our System Of Education

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present system of education, according to many, has failed to achieve its purpose, which is ultimately to produce intelligent young men and women who would in some way be useful to their country. The fact that so many of the educated men are unemployed and that their number is daily increasing cannot be sufficiently accounted for by the present trade depression and economic crisis, which, it must be admitted however, have caused unemployment all over the world. Besides these, there must be another cause, which is responsible for the present situation which is becoming more and more unsupportable. It is quite a common thing to hear bitter complaints like "Education has no value", and one cannot but feel sympathy for those who have cause to make them, for there seems to be much truth in them.

That education is not valued as highly as it formerly used to be, there is not the least doubt; it is no exaggeration to say that many educated men find it almost beyond their power to make both ends meet, while some of the cooks in rich families live in much greater comfort. This fall in the value of education is due to over-crowding of certain lines, for example, formerly there was a craze among students to go in for the medical line, at present, engineering has greater attraction for them than any other line. Unless effective measures are adopted to counteract this menace, education will be so much degraded in the estimation of people as to make its further spread a matter of impossibility. This prevention of the over-crowding of certain lines can be effected by allowing only a certain number of the best students to pass in the necessary examinations for those lines. It might be brought forward as an argument that such a measure would be prejudicial to the interest of those unfortunate students who were thus deprived of the opportunity of following their chosen pursuits, but after careful consideration it will be found that far from being detrimental to their interest it would ultimately benefit them and their country, and would help to better the lot of educated men.

This measure will have the salutary effect of forcing young men to take interest in technical lines, and this will be a great advantage, for mere academic training cannot fit Indians for serving the practical needs of their country, which are to develop her industries and make the most of her natural resources. Government and Indian Universities should give all their help and support towards the establishment of technological institutions where facilities for the training of Indian youths on systematic and scientific lines would be available. The knowledge that India has to depend on other countries for almost every article of manufacture is mortifying in the extreme to all true Indians, and a widespread industrial awakening will greatly help to make her once again independent; no efforts are therefore great for so worthy an aim as the industrial and economic rehabilitation of India.

Though much has been said about the necessity of changing the Matriculation syllabus, it is to be regretted that little has been done in that direction. The course of study should be as general as possible, it should include at the same time those subjects which are essential for that mental discipline which will prove to be of incalculable value in every mental pursuit. The addition of practical psychology to the syllabus would produce great results, for it is of greater importance in enabling us to solve the problems of life than any other subject. There is no limit to what psychology can do for us; its importance in helping us to understand ourselves, to get rid of defects and undesirable habits and to make the most of our powers is beyond and above most daring conception. How much unnecessary misery can be avoided, how much we can improve ourselves physically, mentally and every other way by the understanding and application of psychological principles!—Yours etc.

SHORAB BHARUCHA.

ABHYANKAR MEMORIAL

Citizens Committee To Prepare Scheme And Collect Funds

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, January 8.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Sjt. Abhyanker, a Committee of the citizens of Nagpur has been recently appointed consisting of Doctor Gour, Chairman, Messrs Parakh and Dhabe, Advocate Padhye, Doctor Khare, Mr. Kedar, and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy (subject to his assent).

The Committee will prepare a suitable scheme and collect funds for raising a memorial.

It is expected that the scheme will be ready within a month.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 8.

A meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the local Congress Committee to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Abhyankar. Mr. Thakurdas, advocate presided. Speakers included Messrs. Sampurnanand, Krishnachandra Sharma, Shivavinayak Misra, Ramgati Ganguli, who made references to the late leader's sacrifices for the country, his fearlessness and his devotion to duty.—A.P.

State Control Of N. W. And B. B. & C. I. Railways Urged

INTERESTING QUESTIONS BEFORE ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Contrary to precedent, not many new members of the Assembly have given notice so far of questions or resolutions for the forthcoming session. Whatever notices have been received except one are from old members. All notices will, however, remain pending till the new President is elected as under the Rules the President alone can admit them.

This means that though the Assembly meets on 21st January the normal feature of the question hour will be missed for a fortnight and it will not be till 4th February that questions will appear on the Order Paper for the first time. This interval will enable the new President to pick up the threads of office and examine questions and resolutions carefully before admitting them.

FIRST QUESTION PRIVILEGE.

The privilege of putting the first question in the new Assembly will go to Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Deputy President of the last Assembly who proposes to enquire into the extent of discrimination made against Indians in Ceylon and whether the Government of India have protested and if so, with what effect.

Maulvi Shaffee Daoodi proposes to ventilate a personal grievance and states that, though he despatched money for twelve copies of the J.P.C. Report on 19th November, he did not receive the packet from the Central Publication Branch, Delhi, till 4th December and holds that the very object of ordering the copies was frustrated by the enormous delay.

ACQUIRE THEM BOTH.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed pursues his subject of complaints against B.N.W.R. and B.B. & C.I.R. and suggests Government should acquire both the railways. One of the specific points he makes is that in 1933/34 no less than 37 human beings and 107 cattle lost their lives between Allahabad and Benares as there is no fencing along the railway line. He also objects to the present system of coolie contractors and enquires: "Are contractors responsible for the nerve breaking of passengers by the forced demand of wages above the scheduled rates on the ground that the coolies pay large sums to contractors and carry on begar?"

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai takes up the grievances of Sind Rice Producers as Railway freight on Sind Rice enables Burma rice to sell cheaper even at Karachi and compete unfairly with Sind rice in Persian Gulf.

INDIANISATION OF SECRETARIAT

Sardar Sant Singh has so far been the most active member and has sent in a string of questions most of which make detailed enquiries regarding communal representation in the Government of India Secretariat. He wants to know, for instance, how Indianisation of the Secretariat compares to-day with a decade ago and referring to women telephone operators asks: "whether Government's observation that women are better suited than men in this particular work is based on the facts" and "what led Government to condemn men operators all of a sudden".

His enquiries also refer to Sikh representation, the Foreign Political Department and its cypher branch, the Viceregal staff and the Survey Department. Sardar Sant Singh also raises numerous queries regarding the cadets selected for the Dehra Dun Academy.

The only new member who has given notice of a question so far is Gazi Muhamed Ahmad Kazmi who enquires why Government is about to destroy certain publications and why these have not been freely distributed to public libraries.

REPRESSIVE LAWS

Only three resolutions have been so far notified. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai proposes a Committee of enquiry into repressive laws similar to the one appointed by the first Assembly which led to the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and other laws.

The same member proposes to move a resolution urging postponement of the separation of Sind; while Sandar Sant Singh wishes to move a resolution demanding the removal of the restrictions on the possession of kirpans by Sikhs and in the matter of its length and asking that uniform rules be made applicable throughout India on the subject.—A.P.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN SIND VILLAGE

Mounted Dacoits Decamp With Booty Of Rs. 10,000

JACOBABAD (Sind), Jan. 8.

News of an armed dacoity in the village of Kote Lashari, ten miles off Jacobabad, has reached here.

According to the information received a gang of dacoits on horseback, carrying guns, revolvers and spears forced their way into the village, in the broad day light.

The terror-stricken villagers closed up their shops and took shelter wherever they thought themselves safe. The dacoits broke into the shop of one Bikamal and decamped with booty to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

A later message says that the horses on which they rode have been found on the outskirts of the village, but the whereabouts of the dacoits are yet to be traced.—United Press.

GONDIA MOURNS ABHYANKAR'S DEATH

(From A Correspondent.)

GONDIA, (By Mail).

The people of Gondia observed a complete 'hartal' on the 4th instant in memory of the Late Mr. Abhyankar. A mourning procession was taken out through the city and a public meeting was held in the Azad Gunj, Syt. Kesheorao Ingle presiding. A resolution condoling the loss was solemnly passed. Municipal schools were also closed in memory of the great patriot.

The Bar Association of Gondia under the presidentship of Syt. Aserker, also passed a resolution expressing their sense of deep grief at Mr. Abhyankar's untimely death.

Dr. Hass In India

Professor Dr. J. Hass Chief Orthopedic Surgeon of Orthopedic Clinic of Allgemeines Krankenhaus of Vienna arrived by M. V. "Victoria" on the 7th instant. During this winter, he will tour all over India, visiting many places of interest. It is expected that he will also make a short stay in Cutch as guest of His Highness the Maharao Saheb. Prof. Dr. Hass is a very eminent man in the medical world and has many friends in India from amongst people, whom he has treated in Vienna.

'JUBILEE MILK DEPOTS' FOR KARACHI

Corporation To Consider Methods Of Celebration

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

A proposal recommended by the Standing Committee regarding celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee has come before the Karachi Corporation.

According to its recommendations, a jubilee clock be provided in the tower of the Corporation building to commemorate the name of the King. Secondly a sum of Rs. 5,000 be ear-marked to start permanent 'Jubilee Milk Depots" for infant class children in the schools. Thirdly a sum of rupees be paid in the Government's Jubilee celebrations with a request that the amount be utilised for giving alms to the poor of Karachi.—United Press.

WHAT NEXT?

(Continued from Page 6).

The Socialists in the Congress were hitherto a negligible minority and did not have even as much of a voice to ventilate their Socialistic views from the Congress platform. With the assumption, however, of its leadership by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru an added impetus was given to the Party. The Congress Socialist Party is now a power to be reckoned with in Congress politics, as was witnessed during the recent Bombay Congress session. One may not, therefore, be too wrong if one predicts that the Congress would be captured by the Socialists in the near future.

The aims and objects of the Party are indeed lofty and ambitious. In pursuance of its plan, it has inevitably to come into collision with various powerful vested interests in the land. Its predominance in the Congress is bound to have far-reaching effect on its political and economic activities. It is only leaders of consummate ability and resourcefulness like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that can successfully guide the organisation against such powerful onslaughts. The prime concern of the leaders of the party is not only to disarm the opposition of vested interests, but also to effect a peaceful economic revolution all over the country.

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VILLAGES AS SELF-CONTAINED UNITS

Prakasam Pleads For Support To Mahatma's Rural Drive Plan

CHITTOOR, (By Mail).

Opening the Swadeshi Exhibition at the Royalaseema Conference at Chittoor on the 6th inst., Mr. T. Prakasam, in the course of his address said:—

You will permit me to say a few words, on the great work undertaken by Mahatmaji and his All-India Village Industries Association and the planned economy for India of Sir M. Visweswara Aiyar, and some others.

"How to revive and develop industries and how to relieve the agriculturist". have been the two important problems, that have been receiving the attention of economic experts, as well as politicians and also the Government. Is it by mass production or revival of village industries? The schools of thought have just now come into conflict. Those who advocate mass production support necessarily introduction of plant, machinery and other modern methods on a very large scale. Those who oppose mass production and advocate village industries believe that the village becomes an ideal one, if the villages are restored to their ancient position. Mass production is impossible without sufficient capital and purchasing power and provision for marketing. The same is the case with revival and development of village industries, under the present currency system, although at first sight one may believe that revival and development of village industries is possible without capital and purchasing power. Cottage industries could be sustained in ancient days without much capital, because of the prevailing Barter System, under which all necessaries of life could be got by exchange, without cash. Even taxes could be paid in kind.

MAHATMA AND MASS PRODUCTION

What is purchasing power? It is a technical name for money, as it is understood in these days. It was not so, before the inauguration and development of the currency and exchange system. Purchasing power then could be either in cash or in kind. The present exchange and currency system and policy are the greatest stumbling block in the way of finding money for either mass production or cottage industries. It is an acknowledged fact that the world's monetary system has failed and no substitute could be found.

It is more than four years since Britain and some other countries have gone off the gold standard, and have not been able to revive it.

Sir M. Visweswara Aiyer is a very strong advocate of mass production. Gandhiji and his coworkers are strongly opposed to mass production, and they have absolute faith in developing the village cottage industries, without the use of plant and machinery. Those who advocate mass production recognise that without the help of the Government, both in regard to supply of capital and other facilities, they cannot succeed. Still, even they, advise that people should take it on hand, if the Government support is not forthcoming. On the other hand, supporters of cottage industries believe that they can succeed, even if the Government refuses its support. There can be no doubt about the success in the long run.

Still, I would like to point out to both these schools, that whether Government support is forthcoming or not, no true and immediate development is possible in this country, either in mass or cottage unless and until the shackles created by the monetary policy of the Government are shaken off, and a substitute is found, for what is commonly known as the purchasing power or money.

MAHATMA'S PLAN.

Now, at a time, when the fight between the Government and the Congress has been suspended, and constitutional programme has been adopted, what is the prospect of the village industries, which Gandhiji has taken on hand, with the present currency and monetary system. He has appointed a committee and he is evolving and unfolding his scheme, with the aid of his experts. It is the duty of every one of us, who can apply our minds to the subject, to make our own contribution, by making suggestions

Unless and until the revival of village industries is based on a sound monetary system, no real service can be said to have been done to the country. If the monetary system is to be sound, money need not necessarily mean a currency note or a coin. It can mean and should necessarily mean 'Labour.' How to measure that labour? That can be done by adoption of Barter System or an ideal monetary system, under which the currency note is fully backed up by metallic security or the silver coin contains in it its full value.

RURAL DRIVE PLAN.

Now, that Mahatma Gandhi has temporarily cut himself off from politics, and is bent on devoting his time for revival of cottage industries this is the opportune moment for him to make each village, a self contained one, by reviving all the ancient cottage industries, in each village and giving relief to the agriculturist, to whom lot of sympathy is going forth, from all people and all quarters. Within the memory of some of us, there were villages which were absolutely self contained, without any necessity to go out of the village, for food, cloth or necessaries of life. The Government has been solicitous to introduce Radios into the villages, and teach them where the latest agricultural implements and other things could be purchased. Instead of teaching them vaguely and generally through these Radios, where to purchase, the Government would do well, if it could help them to manufacture such things in their own villages.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

It should be the aim of the All-India Village Industries Association to educate the villagers upon all modern methods and modern implements also, and enable them to make those articles in their own villages in due course. If the Government can be good enough to place all its resources at the disposal of the All-India Village industries Association, and all the departments of the Government connected therewith offer their organised and sustained support, as recommended by the Royal Commission of Agriculture in 1928, and also accept Barter as the proper basis, Indian village Industries organisation plan can succeed from one end of the country to the other, in less than five years. Acceptance of Barter by the Government as the basis of the Indian Economic System is the same as the establishment of independence economically, as well as politically. The present Government will never agree to this; but people can carry on successfully the Barter programme even without the Government support or consent.

SUIT AGAINST INDIA SECRETARY DISMISSED

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

The most fantastic application ever filed in a Court in British India was recently disposed of by the Additional District Judge Nagpur when he dismissed one seeking permission to sue the Secretary of State for India, for Rs. 1,000,00,00,000 (ten billiards) in 'forma pauperis.'

The applicant was one Tejoomal Shaligram Agarwal of Gondia and he alleged that one Jagat Seth Giridharilal, his father-in-law made a trust deed of his property some 20 years ago appointing the Secretary of State as a trustee of the property which was spread over in India and other parts of the world. He further alleged that he inherited property according to that deed and prayed that the Secretary of State should either give him property valued at that sum or pay him that sum in cash.

Examined by the Judge, the applicant said that he could not specify any property which he claimed. The trust deed was according to him, in the possession of the defendant. The applicant could neither say under what right he claimed property and admitted that he had not served the Secretary of State with notice under section 80 of Civil Procedure Code.

Remarking that the complaint was defective in all particulars and that there was no cause for action, the Judge dismissed the application with costs.—United Press.

LUCKNOW DEPLORES HIS DEATH

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

To mourn the death of Mr. Abhyankar the C. P. Congress leader, a largely attended public meeting was held here this evening under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee at which speeches were made dwelling upon the sacrifices made by him in the cause of the country. A resolution was passed deploring his death and expressing sympathy with the bereaved family.—A.P.

LITERATURE STILL LEADS

LION'S SHARE OF CALCUTTA

Imperial Library Report For 1933-34

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Reading Rooms of the Imperial Library opened for 353 days during the year 1933-34, including 51 Sundays and 36 holidays. They were entirely closed for 12 days. On Sundays and gazetted holidays the working hours are from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, says the annual report.

38,101 persons visited the Reading Rooms, while 28,594 books were requisitioned by them from the stock-room for consultation, besides those located in the Reading Room for reference. This shows a decrease in the number of readers as well as that of books, as compared with the two previous years. The number of readers fell by 5,347 and 8,775 respectively, while that of books was less by 2,778 and 4,057 respectively.

POPULAR SUBJECTS.

The taste for literature of the reading public visiting the Reading Rooms remains unabated, while History continues to be the next popular subject. Law has ousted Religion from the third position to the extent that the latter goes even below Politics.

Zoology occupies the last position in the scale (95 books) while Numismatics has come down to occupy the next higher position with Geology just above it. Sports and Games books have once more been well-patronised and so have been general works on Science, Medicine, Mathematics.

Travel and Geography, Education and Botany are showing a downward tendency.

2,378 three-year admission tickets and 4,600 day-tickets were issued during the year, giving a daily average of 7 and 13 respectively which is practically the same as that of the last year.

ANNUAL ADDITION.

The total number of publications added to the Library during the year 1933-34 comes to 10,158 as compared with 10,565 of the previous year or 407 less. Out of these, 641 volumes in European languages and 93 in Oriental languages were purchased as compared with 1,000 and 114 respectively of the last year.

The drop in accessions is mainly due to less books having been purchased due to insufficient funds being available for the purpose. 782 volumes were presented to the Library during the year.

The total number of papers periodicals and gazettes rose from 355 to 363.

In all 11,759 volumes were lent out, which show an increase of 883 volumes over the previous year. 1,304 of these volumes were lent to Government Offices (151 less) and 10,455 volumes to the public

LION'S SHARE.

Calcutta gets the lion's share with 82,42 to its credit although the figure is gradually decreasing. Bengal minus Calcutta equals the rest of India in the matter of the loan of books from the Imperial Library.

Rs. 17,444 (or Rs. 3,508 more) were deposited as security; whereas Rs. 13,942-9-0 were withdrawn (as against Rs 11,270) during previous year. The net gain for the year was Rs. 3,501-7-0. —United Press.

SIR AKBAR'S TERM OF OFFICE

Nizam Grants Its Further Three Years Extension

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Jan. 8.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has granted Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance and Railway Member, Nizam's Government, further three years extension of his term of office which is expiring on April next. In a firman on the subject the Nizam states that Sir Akbar Hydari's current two years extension expires on April next, whereas weighty matters whose completion was entrusted to him have not yet been settled satisfactorily.

Therefore, "The Ruler and the State will be in great need of his services and ability, particularly as he is one who in the true sense is a well-wisher of both and has given proof of this on more occasions than one." In the circumstances, adds the Nizam, it gives him great pleasure to give Sir Akbar Hydari this extension, especially as he does not expect matters mentioned above to be completed in that time.

That Nizam expresses confidence that his Council will agree with him in that regard especially as Sir Akbar's services are not unknown to them.—A. P.

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have earned the international reputation of being the best and safest dentifrices, having all the best antacid and refreshing ingredients that modern Dental Hygiene has approved. Besides, they possess all the germicidal, astringent, deodorant and antiseptic properties of NEEM (Margosa) twigs used by Indians from times immemorial as an ideal dentifrice. They do not contain any gritty or injurious material and do not harm the precious enamel and they impart, a lovely lustre to the teeth and a sweet fragrance to the breath.

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Bombay Branch:—PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY 2.

MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

Bengal Union's Appeal To Europeans

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

It is understood that the Committee of the Bengal Unemployed Youths' Union is making a move to organise a representative joint meeting of the employers and representatives of the Union at which the present situation arising out of the growing acuteness of the problem of middle class unemployment in the province will be discussed threadbare from all points of view, and the suggestions of Mr. N. R Sarkar made in his presidential address to the All-Bengal Unemployed Youths' Conference, for the formation of an Information (Unemployment) Bureau, to bring the cases of the needy and deserving hands before the notice of the prospective employers, will be placed before the proposed meeting for taking up necessary action in the matter.

In the course of a long letter addressed to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr N M Choudhuri, Secretary of the Union had made a fervent appeal to the European community to extend their hands of co-operation for a satisfactory solution of the middle class unemployment with which the intelligentsia of Bengal is seriously faced.

After explaining that the European community like all other sections of the people, cannot afford to ignore the growing seriousness of the situation without prejudicing their own interests which are more or less inter-linked with the economic prosperity of the province Mr. Choudhuri has proposed in the said letter on behalf of the Union, the name of the Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Gladstone for the presidentship of the proposed meeting.

According to the Union the European community forms a substantial group of employers in Bengal and without their earnest co-operation no tangible results can be achieved in any attempt for the solution of the problem or even for entertaining the essential needs of the desperate cases.

It is further understood that the Union is awaiting the reply of the Chamber which may lead to development of the present situation.—United Press.

CROPS FAIL IN NIMAR DISTRICT

Farmers Appeal To Govt. To Grant Remission Of Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

It is understood that crops in Harsud Tahsil, District Nimar, have failed this year the average outturn being not even three annas in rupee.

A deputation of eleven leaders from Nimar District will soon wait on the Commissioner of Jubbulpore Division to acquaint him with the real situation.

A large number of applications signed by hundreds of agriculturists are being sent to the Governor praying remission of land revenue, grazing charges and suspension of taccavi.

Pandit Kunzru Visits Criminal Tribes Settlement

JALGAON, (By Mail.)

Pandit Hirdayanath Kuzru, arrived at Jalgaon yesterday from Bombay 'en route' to Allahabad. He visited the Criminal Tribes' Settlement at Jalgaon, which is being managed by the Servants of India Society under the charge of Mr. Sharangpani, a member. Pandit Kunzru went round the settlement, the boy scouts and girl guides furnishing a guard of honour. The settlement has a total population of over 350 persons belonging to Mang Garudis, Bhils Tadavis and other tribes. It also runs a school for boys and girls. The huts in the settlement were scrupulously clean.—A.P.

Air Mail News:

PLEA FOR A "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT"

Smuts Asks Mahatma To Open Negotiations With Whitehall

The "Sunday Referee" publishes the following:—

The "Sunday Referee" understands from a usually well-informed source that General Smuts, the famous South African leader, has addressed a "peace" note to Gandhiji on the subject of the India Bill.

This note, according to the correspondent, has been taken to India by the Rev. C. F. Andrews—a friend of the Mahatma—who left England early this month.

Mr. Andrews is now on his way back with the reply from the Mahatma.

General Smuts' letter to Gandhiji, it is stated, was sent after the South African leader had discussed the India Bill with the members of the British Cabinet.

The salient points in the letter are that Gandhiji should not retire from active politics, and that he should endeavour to get the Indian National Congress to support the India Report, and then to open direct negotiations between the authorities in Whitehall and the Congress for a "gentlemen's agreement".

If Gandhiji agreed to this the Government would arrange for Gandhiji to visit London, and also it would endeavour to get certain safeguards modified.

The contents of the letter, it is further stated, were discussed at a secret meeting of certain selected members of the India Conciliation Group and the Friends of India Society in London, in the Friends' House, before Mr. Andrews sailed for India as the courier between the General and the Mahatma.

SMUTS-GANDHI CORRESPONDENCE

The following appears in the "Reynolds Illustrated Weekly:—

General Smuts has personally invited Gandhi to open direct negotiations between the Indian National Congress and Whitehall, so that the India Bill may be passed quickly through the British Parliament and the India Constitution established with the least possible delay.

Gandhi's reply is now on way to London, conveyed by the Mahatma's personal friends, who Rev. C. F. Andrews, one of the sailed secretly for India a few weeks ago, bearinfi General Smuts's proposals.

ENGLISH VISIT.

If the reply be favourable, important results will follow swiftly.

First, Gandhi will come to England as the guest of the British Government.

And next, Whitehall will offer Congress imporant relaxations of the "safeguards" inserted in the India report by the London Cabinet in its efforts to assuage Diehard hostility to the new India Constitution.

The Cabinet discussed the matter with General Smuts before Mr. Andrews left London with the Gandhi message. The General also established touch with chosen members of the India Conciliation Group and the Friends of India Society.

RAMSAY RUNS AWAY FROM INDIA

I hear that the Prime Minister will take no part in the India Bill controversy in the House of Commons. He feels that the matter is best handled by Mr. Baldwin and other Tory leaders who have to deal with their own Party.

An announcement may be expected shortly of the engagement of the heir of an Indian ruler to a West End shop girl.

ABBAS TYABJI'S TOUR IN VILLAGES

Dr. Sumant Mehta Appeals For Help For Poor Sufferers

(By A Correspondent.)

Mr. Abbas Tyabji, the President of the Baroda Praja Mandal, has started his tour of inspection and propaganda in the Sidhpur Taluka, situated almost in the northern most part of Gujarat. Accompanied by Dr. Sumant Mehta and a party he visited the big village of Unjha on the 3rd inst. where he addressed a large meeting.

This village is the home of orthodox Kadva Patidars and though the people pay the huge sum of Rs. 50,000 every year there are very few public buildings or institutions. The people are not only backward but they are devided into factions, and lacking both in unity and public spirit. The next day the party visited about seven villages at the end of which came the visit to the town of Sidhpur.

PURSE TO MR. TYABJI.

Mr. Tyabji was given a royal reception which reminded people of receptions given to Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Tyabji addressed a large meeting. The people of this town have joined the Praja Mandal in fairly large numbers, and they gave a purse of Rs. 301 to Mr. Tyabji.

TOURING TILL MIDNIGHT.

On the 5th and 6th the party visited 13 villages touring from early morning till midnight. On the evening of the 6th a meeting was held at Siddhpur in the locality inhabited by Dawoodi Bohras, which was very largely attended.

Dr. Sumant appealed in very moving language to the middle and rich classes to take active part in the uplift of lakhs of people who have neither enough food to eat, nor clothes to keep themselves warm in this cold season.

Another meeting was held the same night at Rajpur a patidar suburb where Mr. Tyabji appealed to the people to join the Prajamandal and make a united effort for the reduction of land-tax, the prevention of indebtedness, and for equitable laws. The party returned to their rest house at midnight.

OLDEST COUNCILLOR ELECTED MAYOR

RANGOON, Jan 8.

At the monthly meeting of the Rangoon Corporation this evening Mr. U. Kyaw Zan, the oldest Burmese Councillor, was unanimously elected Mayor. He is the first Burman to hold the office. Mr. U. Kyaw Zan in the course of his mayoral speech expressed the hope that he and the councillors would work in a spirit of co-operation.

Referring to the King's forthcoming Silver Jubilee the Mayor invited suggestions from councillors to be placed before the next monthly meeting of the Corporation. He emphasised that it should be celebrated in a fitting manner in Rangoon.—A.P.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Committee To Collect Funds In C. P.

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

A representative meeting was held this morning at Government House in connection with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty's reign. Members of the C. P. Government, a number of officials and leading citizens attended the meeting at which Lady Gowan was also present. His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, the Governor, explained the object of convening the meeting, and referred to the appeal for raising funds issued by the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon. The Governor was sure that they were all united in expressing unflinching loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King whatever be their race or political creed. Sir Hyde added that the raising of funds gave them an opportunity of practically showing their loyalty to he Crown and hoped that they would contribute liberally even though the province was poor.

Sir Harising Gour, speaking next said that His Majesty the King was above politics, and therefore he had no doubt that the people of India would unite on an occasion like the present, submerging Party differences.

Sir Sorabjee Mehta and Mr. G. R. Pradhan agreed with the sentiments expressed by the Governor, whereafter an Executive Committee to collect funds in the Province was constituted.—A. P.

Protest Against Tax On Show Rooms

KARACHI, January 8.

The action of the Karachi Corporation to levy fresh taxes on the owners of show rooms has caused keen resentment amongst the latter, which is visible from a protest, which has been forwarded to the Corporation.

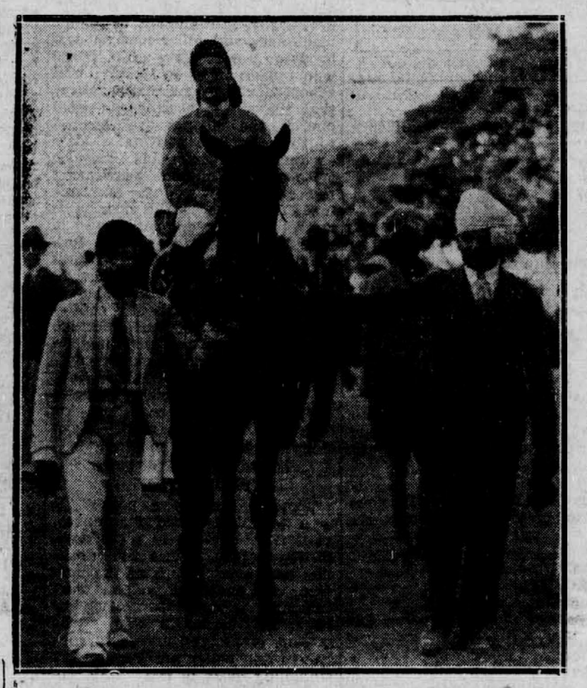
There are more than 400 showrooms, and according to the owners, if the Corporation interferes, they will close them up.

A mass meeting is being called to register more protest.—United Press.

Ahmedabad.—A farewell address was given on Sunday night by the local Catholic community to their priest Reverend Father Filippe Neri Ferrao. The address referred to the extension of the church and the various improvements effected during his term of 12 years. He was also presented with a golden cup as a souvenir.

Trainer W. Evans proudly leads in Bismarck II, winner of the Kingsclere Plate on Monday.

Will Scarlet (Davison up) whose victory in the Danebury Handicap caused weeping and gnashing of teeth.



Trainer Powar (on right) escorts Diamond Shower to the paddock after his victory in the Aintree Plate.

NO SEMBLANCE OF REAL POWER

Pandit Kunzru Characterises New Constitution As Most Retrograde

JALGAON, (By Mail).

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, the President of the recent Liberal Federation, addressed a largely attended meeting last evening on the subject of coming reforms.

MOST RETROGRADE.

Characterising the new constitution as most retrograde, Pandit Kunzru said that it did not give any semblance of real power but on the contrary removed some powers which the people were enjoying under the present constitution. It did not also make any provision for further reforms without Parliamentary interference.

In this connection he referred to the Currency questions under the new reforms and said that even the power of introducing bills, which was at present enjoyed, was taken away. He also referred to the Civil Services and said that the right of admission of the Indians to them was not being extended and that they were being hedged in by new safeguards. No nation would like to accept a constitution, which gave no power of controlling the agency of administration, though the power to lay down a policy was given.

WORSE ASSEMBLY.

Pandit Kunzru condemned the composition of the assembly in the proposed constitution and said that the new Assembly would not represent the country even as much as the present one did. It would be an ultra-conservative body consisting as it did of a large group of Princes' nominees and the British Indian delegation through different electorates. It would also create divisions amongst the Hindus themselves.

Acceptance of such proposals, said the Pandit, would result in the creation of great obstacles in the progress of the country towards its goal of Dominion Status. It also disclosed a distrust of Indians.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

The lecturer concluding said "Let us unite amongst ourselves by composing our differences. Humiliation was heaped upon India in 1930 and 1931 because of our quarrels amongst ourselves. By our unity we can compel Britain to recognise our right of being an equal partner in the Empire.

Mahatma Gandhi is trying to remove the blot of untouchability as well as unite the educated and the uneducated in the villages by his new programme of reorganisation of village industries and this will entitle the educated to speak on behalf of the whole country."—A. P.

Sarha Khanim, winner of the Mill Plate (Div. III).

TOTALLY UN-ACCEPTABLE

Women Join Widespread Protest Against J.P.C. Report

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

In the course of a lengthy statement issued after the joint meeting of the All-India Women's Conference, the National Council of Women and the Women's Indian Association held under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in general and with reference to women in particular have been declared as totally unacceptable in the general interest of India.

After pointing out in detail why the methods of enfranchisement of Indian women is unacceptable, the statement says:—

"We make it quite clear that even if we had secured or are to secure for ourselves all that we wish, we feel that the recommendations as a whole are not in India's true interests. As natural guardians of the future generations, we feel it our bounden duty to deny all privileges for ourselves. We, therefore, join in the widespread protest and still hope that the new Constitution may eventually be created such as to meet with general approbation."

Amongst those present were Rani Rajwade, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur. Begum Shah Nawaz. Mrs. Hamid Ali, Mrs. Hanna Sen, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Mukherjee, Mrs. Tyabji, Mrs. Cousins, Lady Noyce, Mrs. Bose, Miss Jerwood, Mrs. Basu and Mrs. Corbet Ashby.—United Press.

WOMEN DELEGATES VISIT HARIJAN QUARTERS

KARACHI, (By Mail).

In the midst of their multifarious activities, the delegates of the All India Women's Conference spared some time and visited the Harijan Quarters. They raised some money from among themselves and purchased some articles which they gave to the Harijan children as presents.—United Press.

SITABULDEE BOMB CASE OPENS

Approver Relates His Story

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The case known as the Sitabuldee Bomb Case in which four young men are being prosecuted under sections 3 and 4 of the Explosives Substances Act and 120 B. of the Indian Penal Code began before Mr. A. H. Rizvi, Headquarters Magistrate, Nagpur to-day.

The prosecution story is that the accused Nago prepared a bomb and with the aid of accused Ramakant Nardeo and Balkrishna threw it at Mr. Tikle, Sub-Inspector, Sitabuldee, while he was passing on his bicycle towards the Sitabuldee Hackney Carriage Stand.

Mr. Tikle escaped unhurt.

APPROVER'S STORY.

Ramakant who has turned approver examined by the Prosecuting Inspector of Police said he used to read literature containing revolutionary matter particularly about Bhagat Singh and the effect of that on him was that he also should organise or join a party which would liberate the country and blow off those who came in the way by means of pistols and bombs.

FIRST EXPERIMENTS.

It was from Nardeo he learnt that Nago had thrown the first bomb at the Sitabuldee hackney carriage stand. He was then introduced to Nago a hotel boy. Nago told him that he had prepared bombs and by way of experiment had tried his first one in the Gumgaon forest which had burst with loud explosion. The second one he had flung at Sub-Inspector Chande but as it fell a little way off from him he (sub-inspector) had escaped unhurt.

ON THE BRIDGE.

They met at the Nag river railway bridge for hatching out plans and decided to join the labour movement as they thought they would be able to recruit the right type of men from labour organizations. Nago, the hotel boy, used to go with tea to a Sub-Inspector's house where he had seen a couple of revolvers and promised to pinch them. Nago had learnt the method of preparing bombs from a Sadhu at Kamptee who was reported to have come from Lahore. In September last at Delhi he tried to get into touch with a revolutionary party there.

On returning to Nagpur we decided to consolidate our financial position by committing dacoities and robberies.

His examination was not concluded when the Court rose for day.

TRIBUTES TO LATE LALA SUNDERLAL

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A touching reference to the death of Lala Sunderlal, Bar-at-Law, who died early on Monday morning of heartfailure, was made in the Lahore High Court to-day, when all the Judges of the High Court and members of Bar assembled in the Chief Justice's room. Tributes were paid to the departed by the Chief Justice, Lala Jagannath Aggarwal President, Bar Association and Dewan Ramlal, Government Advocate on behalf of the Bar, and the Government.

An emergent meeting of the High Court held to-day adopted a resolution condoling Lala Sunderlal's sad and premature death. —United Press.

WAZARAT ADMINISTRATION

Kashmir State To Transfer Control To Indian Government

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Enquiries from official sources have elicited the information that although no formal agreement has yet been signed, the Kashmir Government have agreed in principle to entrust the administration of a portion of the area in Gilgit Agency known as "Wazarat" to the Government of India for a term of years.

It will be made clear that sovereignty is not being ceded by the State and that the new arrangement will be limited to that part of Wazarat, which lies on the right bank of the Indus River.

In pursuance of this arrangement, Kashmir troops, which have hitherto formed the garrison of Gilgit, will be withdrawn during the summer of 1935, and their duties will in future be carried out by increased and reorganized irregular force known as Gilgit Scouts, no regular troops being stationed in this area.

Simultaneously, the Kashmir State official known as Wazir, who is at present responsible for the Civil Administration of the whole Wazarat, will hand over charge to the Political Agent, Gilgit, of that portion of his District, which lies on the right bank of the Indus.

Both the Government of India and the Kashmir Government will derive considerable financial benefit from the new arrangement, since they will be saved the very heavy expenditure at present incurred on the supply of state troops in this inaccessible area, whose charges are at present shared by the two Governments.—A.P.

DECREE AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS

Magistrate Restrains Withdrawal Of Money

JAMSHEDPUR, January 7.

Curtain was at last rung over the long-standing disputes between the majority of members of the Jamsnedpur Labour Federation on the one hand, and Mr. Manek Homi, Mr. S. Sarma and Mr. Mangal Singh, the then President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Federation, when after a protracted hearing in the suit filed by the former against the latter praying for rendition of accounts, etc., the Special Subordinate Judge of Chaibassa yesterday passed a final decree for Rs. 17,644 against Mr. Homi, for Rs. 1,262, against Mr. Sarma and for Rs. 300 against Mr. Mangal Singh.

The Court further ordered that the officials named above be removed from their respective offices and that their agents and servants be restrained permanently from withdrawing any monies belonging to the Federation.

It may be recalled that Mr. Homi was convicted previously on a charge of embezzlement of the funds of the Federation and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for three years with a fine of Rs. 1,000.—United Press.

Royal Opera House

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SATURDAY:—12th January 4 p.m. (S.T.).

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Jan. 8.

S.S. Topuku Maru, Capt. N. Nakayama, Karachi (Agents: O S Kaisha).

S.S. Himalaya, Capt. E. Cherini Triest via Aden and Karachi (Agents: Lloyd Triestino).

S.S. Nagato Maru, Capt. S. Nakashima, Karachi (Agents: N Y Kaisha).

S.S. Kota Baroc, Capt. Hollson, Rotterdam, Genoa and Port Said (Agents Turner Morrison & Co).

S.S. Kepwick Hall, Capt. E. J. Harris, Calcutta, (Agents Madhavlal & Co.)

S.S. Hatimura, Capt. W. F. Putt, Cutch (Agents M M & Co.)

S.S. City of Borcelona, Capt. W. Hill Liverpool via Port Said (Agents Killick Nixon & Co.)

S.S. Victoria, Capt. E. Macaluso, Geno, via Aden, (Agents: L. Triestino).

S.S. Ozarda, Capt. T. W. Wording Moulmin via Allepey (Agents M M & Co.)

DEPARTURE

Bombay, Jan. 8.

S.S. Sobadar, Capt. C. A. Oakshot, Calcutta via Tutikorin (Agents: Turnner Morrison & Co.)

S.S. Baron Douglas, Capt. L. Dewar, Aden, (Agents: Killick Nixon & Co.)

S.S. Nagato Maru, Capt. Nakashima, Kobe via Singapore (Agents N Y Kaisha).

S.S. Himalaya, Capt. E. Charini Batavia, (Agents: L. Triestino).

S.S. Taijin Maru, Capt. I. Kawabata, Kobe via Penang and Singapore (Agents: O S Kaisha).

LOADING

Bombay, Jan. 8.

S.S. President Adens for Europe and American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 8.

2 C/o Barcelona, 3524, Karachi, 12-1, K Nixon Co.
5 Bessmer City, 3450, Colombo, 9-1, M M Co.
6 Elysia, 4911, Karachi, 14-1, Grahams T. Co.
8 Takliva, 3742, Durban, 9-1, M. M and Co.
9 Anyo Maru 5739, Japan 10-1, N Y Kaisha.
12 Himalaya, 3904, 8-1, L. Triestinoo.
14 Frienfels, 4529, Bremen, 8-1, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Northmoor, 2849, Port Said, 8-1, Strauss and Co.
16 Victoria, 7115, 10-1 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Taijin Maru, 3654, Singapore, 8-1-35, O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta, 1892, Busrah, 9-1, M M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Busra, 10-1, M M Co.
6 Tofaku Maru, 4259, Japan, 15-1, O S Kaisha.
12/13 Hatimara, 4158, Rangoon, 10-1 M M & Co.
14 Sagato Maru, 4325, Yokohama, 9-1, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

A Jalaputra, 3113, NF NF Scindia S N Co.
D/E Jalaveera 3089, Calcutta 9/1 Scindia S N Co.
E Golden Gate, 2950, Rangoon, 10-1, Scindia S N Co.
H Hashemi, 298, M Coast, 9-1, S. Hassan Co.
M Rahmani, 3291, Jeddah, N F, T Morrison and Co.
N. Gbarda, 3038, NF 8—1, M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Bangalore 8-1, P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 10-1, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 10-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Moldevia 17-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind 17-1-35 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Canterbury, 14-1, K N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
S. S. President Edams, 11--35. Lionel Edward Ltd.
S. S. President Harrison, 25-1-35. Lionel Edward Ltd.

FROM KOBE.
Argun Maru 8-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Kifuku Maru 14-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 16-1-35, N Y Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 16-1-35, N Y Kaisha.
Shinnoh Maru 23-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Manyo Maru 30-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 9-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 11-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Bardwan 20-1-35 P & O S N Co.

FROM CALCUTTA
Surada 13-1-35 M M & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA
Straithard 19-1-35 P & O S N Co.

FROM JAVA.
Tenfield 12-1-35 M M & Co.

FROM DUBLIN
Kenya 12-1-35 M M & Co.
Teria 26-1-35 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Corfu, 12-1-35, P and O S N Co.
Strathanaver, 19-1-35, P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-1, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
President Garfield, N F, F F Campbell Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 26-1, Graham T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Merienfels N F, L Edwards.

FOR KOBE.
Tofuku Maru 15-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 23-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Kifuku Maru 28-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 21-1-35, N Y Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 20-1-35, N Y Kaisha.
Shinnoh Maru 7-2-35, O S Kaisha.
Manyo Maru 15-2-35, O S Kaisha.
Taijin Maru, 8-1-35, O S Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 11-1, N Y Kasiha.
Lisbon Maru 20-1, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRA
Barpeta 9-1, M M & Co.
Vita 10-1 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Takliwa 9-1-35, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Pasha 8-1, T Morrison & Co.
Jalaveera, 9-1 Scindia Co.

FOR RANGOON
Jalrajan, N F Scindia Co.
Hatimura 10-1 M M & Co.
Golden Gate 10-1 M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH
Rahamani N F, T Morrison & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. Cathay (boats)	7-1-35
S.S. Natravati	7-1-35
S.S. Parvati,	7-1-35
S.S. Vardo,	7-1-35
S.S. Kalavati	5-1-35
S.S. Ellora	4-1-35

EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan. 8.

S.S. President Adams for New York—734 bags gum karaya N Moolji & Co.

S.S. North Moor for Port Said—2666 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss & Co.

S.S. Barcelona for Barcelona—150 bales cotton raw B. Cursondas & Co; 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari; 255 bales cotton fly M Chandulal & Co; 30 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 91 bales cotton waste Eastern Tdg. Agency; 105 bales cotton twist waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Liverpool.—705 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 211 bales wool raw DAbraham & Sons; 40 bales wool raw S Nanji; 200 bales hemp K J Kapadia & Co; 261 bales hemp M Nissim; 1280 bags myraballum G Moolchand & Co; 1000 ton Mangenese Ore Shirajpur Syndicate; 2560 bags myraballum K Trikamji.

S.S. Frienfels for Passages.—25 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.—155 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 345 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 5120 bags groundnut oil cakes R Ratilal & Co; 1231 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss & Co; 56 bales cotton fly M Chandulal & Co.

For Hamburg.—700 bags ground nut oil cakes L Druffus & Co; 1231 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss & Co; 10 bags gum karaya J Mansey & Co; 1000 bags myraballum C Jivanlal & Co.

For Ratterdom—48 bales cow hides D Abraham & Sons.

For Bremen—45 bales cotton thread waste Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa—440 ables cotton raw Volkart Bros. 42 bgs sandal wood C Morarji & Co; 115 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

For Salonica.—150 bags groundnut kernals A H Diab.

For Chalkis—50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Izmir.—15 bales cotton raw R Shantilal & Co.

For Piraeus—61 bales cottcn yarn Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.

For Jaffa—6 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth.—42 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandratta.—214 bales cooton yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Tripoli—15 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Elysia for New York—79 bales goat skins D Abraham & Sons.

For Manchester—50 bales cotton raw D Kalianji & Co.

For Liverpool—54 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co; 38 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 44 bales wool raw M. Motilal, 50 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 98 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 679 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 640 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhai; 8560 bags myraballum K Trikamji.

For Glasgow.—50 bales cotton yarn Svadeshi Mills Co.

S.S. Bangalore for Kobe—750 bales cotton raw Bolkart Bros.

S.S. Nagato Maru for Nagoya—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; 200 bales cotton raw Langley & Co;; 122 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai; 100 bales cotton raw N Fatehally & Co; 100 bales cotton raw N Manilal & Co.

For Hongcong.—100 bags gum olibanum; J. Hargovandas & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

S S Storviken, Agents, T. Morrison & Co. from Rangoon.—51494 bags rice; 10 bags orpiment; 75 bags maize; 12 pces. tin.

From Cochin.—39 h|c and 31 q|c tea; 141 cases rubber; 195 bundles coir rope; 100 kollies hooka shells 74 bales cotton mill sweeping.

From Calicut.—300 bales cotton; 154 h|c and 106 q|c tea; 65 jottas coir yarn; 149 bags cocoanuts.

S S Varsova, Agents, M M & Co from Busrah.—22614 bags dates; 80 bags skins; 253 bags beans; 2 parcels silver soins.

From Karachi.—4 cases salner; 100 bales cotton 680 bags pota; toes; 110 bags fish manure; 60 bags dry fruits.

NO SALARY FOR FOUR MONTHS

Wardha Dist. Council Teachers Threaten To Go On Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

Teachers employed in the District Council, Wardha, are greatly agitated over the conditions of service and the 33-1/3 per cent salary cut.

It is understood that they have not received salaries for the last four months and are consequently steeped in delet. Unless their several grievances are redressed before January 24. they are determined to go on strike and closing down of all District Council schools from that date is threatened.

WAR ON COMMUNAL AWARD

Pt. Malaviya To Tour Country

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

It is learnt from talks with those who have returned after attending the recent Nationalist meeting at Benares that after his convalescence, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will undertake an All-India tour with a view to organising Anti-Communal Award Leagues in the various provinces, the main object of which will be to carry on intensive propaganda against the Premier's Communal Award. Membership of the League will be open to persons of all castes and creeds convinced of the unjustifiability of the Award.

The idea of the formation of such bodies was discussed at the Nationalist Party Conference at Benares and a majority of members were of the opinion that only countrywide agitation through such bodies could modify or alter the Award.

It is understood that a number of prominent men in the Punjab have taken up the matter in right earnest and are discussing effective methods of propaganda.

Preparations are also on foot to observe the "Anti-Communal Award Day" on January 27 by holding meetings etc., in which speeches by important personages will be delivered.—A. P.

SIKHS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

AMRITSAR, Jan. 7.

Sardar Mangal Singh M. L. A., General Secretary of Khalsa Durbar, has issued a statement calling upon Sikhs of all shades of opinion to observe January 27 as Anti-Communal Award Day throughout the country by holding "diwans" in all the Gurdwaras and passing resolutions against the Communal Award. A statement will be circulated to all Sikh centres which will be read at the meetings.

It is gathered from the Sikh centres that they propose to cooperate with the Congress Nationalist Party in the fight against the Communal Award. The Congress Nationalist Party, it may be observed, is also observing January 27 as the Anti-Communal Award Day.—United Press.

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You will Agree that
there are no Silks more magically beautiful in all India.

AGENTS:

Messrs RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co., 81, Princess Street, Post Box No. 2100, Bombay 2 (for Bombay Presidency).

Messrs. MALLIKS, No 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta (for Bengal Assam, Bihar and Orissa).

Messrs. GOKALCHAND KHANNA & Co Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Delhi Cloth Market, Laxmi Bazar Gate, Queen's Road, Delhi (for Delhi and United Provinces).

Messrs HANSRAJ DINANATH, Anarkali St., Lahore. (Selling Agents for the Punjab).

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GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five year ending 1932-33 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 23.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut Crop sown in June-July 1934.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1934.)

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under the crop as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency Proper Acres.
British Districts	891,000
Indian States	654,000
Total ...	1,545,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, the area shows a decrease of 31.0 per cent. below the finally revised area of the last year but an increase of 12.8 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding ten years:—

Last year no information was received from the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States, hence the figures for these areas were not included in the last year's report. In the current year's report these figures are included. There is therefore, in the Indian States' area a fictitious increase of 575.6 per cent. over the last year's area. The total figures are also affected by the absence last year, of the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States figures. The total figures we now have for the British Territory and the Indian States taken together are 11.2 and 40.1 per cent respectively over the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding decade

The decline in area is general throughout the Presidency and is due partly to the deficiency of rains at the time of sowing and partly to the fall in prices

SEASON

In Gujarat, the crop suffered in places due to soil setting hard at the time of flowering on account of continuous rains in July and August, while the absence of rain from the middle of September onwards resulted in poor formation and development of pods and this may prejudicially affect the yield of the crop. In the Deccan the sowings were done in time and the germination was fairly satisfactory. But the Khandesh crop turned yellow particularly in heavy soils owing to the excessive rains in August and September, while the crop in the South and east of the Division suffered in many places from deficient moisture owing to the long drought in the middle of the season. The crop in the canal areas and that helped with irrigation has, however, done well on the whole. In the Karnatak the early variety (Spanish Peanut) suffered very badly from deficiency of rain in August and September when pod-formation was in progress and although the late varieties have somewhat improved in places under the rains that were received at the end of October and in the first week of November, the outturn of the crop will scarcely be more than half the normal. The small crop raised in the Konkan is reported to have done fairly well on the whole.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions detailed above, the crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 65 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the outturn of the crop may range between 75 and 85 per cent of the normal except the small crop in the Nasik and Ahmednagar districts which may yield between 65 and 70 per cent of the normal. The crop in the Karnatak may return only between 50 and 55 per cent. of the normal while the estimated yield of the Konkan crop may be lie between 65 and 70 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States will generally correspond to the yield likely to be secured in the adjoining British tracts.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency Proper Tons.
British Districts	389,000
Indian States	156,000
Total ...	545,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned this outturn means a decrease of 39.5 per cent. below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year but an increase of 0.6 per cent. over the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Indian States, however, it shows an increase of 128.8 and 221.4 per cent respectively over the last year and the last decennial average. This has already been stated above, is due to the fact that information from the Western India States Agency and Other Gujarat States was not received last year and hence not included in the last year's report. The total figures that we now have for the British Territory and the Indian States taken together are 23.3 per cent below the last year but 25.2 per cent over the preceding decade.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m 70.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 65.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.1 degrees 5.6 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.0 degrees 0.2 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-1-1935

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.2deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHILLONG SENSATION

Heroic Rescue Of Two Women

SHILLONG, Jan. 7.

How the heroism of a Bengali gentleman saved the honour of two women at the cost of severe injuries to his person, has just been related here.

It is reported that at dusk when Dwijendra Kishore Sen of Assam Civil Secretariat was returning to Laban he heard a piteous cry for help. He at once hastened to the spot and was surprised to see some Gurkha soldiers forcibly carrying two Khashi women to an adjacent field from the public road. Dwijen Babu took a desperate and bold step to save the honour of the women and jumped for their rescue. For a moment the Gurkhas were terrified and left the place and the Khashi women at once ran away for their residences but when Dwijen Babu was returning he was instantly surrounded by a number of soldiers who were hiding behind the hedge of the parade ground.

Before he could resist he was overpowered and was knocked down by several severe blows on his forehead which caused profuse bleeding. The Gurkha soldiers then ran away under cover of darkness.

The incident has created a good deal of sensation here.—United Press.

Wild Propaganda Against India

Anti-Indian Film "India Speaks" Abounds In Absurdities

Apropos of the report, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday, regarding "Wild Propaganda" about India in America, and the information that the India Office has not yet received any protest on the subject, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" made some enquiries regarding the nature of propaganda carried on in America.

He obtained the full information about the Film "India Speaks," which is full of falsehoods and debasing propaganda.

Scandalous statements that would mean a death-blow to the culture and civilization of India through the Ages, are dramatised, picturised and then powerful dialogues are added to give a picture of reality. The Talkie-version of "India Speaks" is shown at present in America. It can be shown anywhere, but the Distributors, whose name need not be mentioned, dare not exhibit the picture in India. Enquiries revealed that they would never bring it to this country.

ASTOUNDING ADVERTISEMENTS

Even the advertisement paragraphs make astounding reading. The limit to the lies narrated in the picture simply cannot be found.

For instance, below is an extract from an advertisement of the film intended for the use of American newspapers:—

"Where a Thousand Golden Towers Hide a Million Mortal Sins!!! One of the themes the Story of the Amazing Adventure of Motion Pictures that features Richard Halliburton, globetrotter, as a daring trespasser into forbidden realms. A Six-day Serial written by Will. C. Murphy from the photoplay: 'India Speaks.' Read this unique piece of literature and treat yourself to new sensations!"

Here is another advertisement which drives home what exactly can be seen in the film:—

"Read its Aamazing Revelations!..... Mysterious Rites! Savage encounters!....Episodes of Barbaric Luxury and Unbelievable mass Misery!....Tortures and Sadistic Phenomena! ....Polyandrous Oriental Women! A jealously guarded White Girl Captive of the Lamas!....A new and picturesque romance of regions seldom penetrated by CIVILISED MAN!"

Climax of Malignity

A third mentions specific instances of Indian life, which on the very reading, are absurd and ridiculous.

"Everybody will read 'INDIA SPEAKS.'

"How Zealots go stone-blind from gazing into the Sun!

"How religious fanatics lie on beds of sharpened spikes!

"How depraved gods sanctify human sin!

"How idols wear the heads of jackals and of hyenas!

"How living serpents are employed in gruesome stunts!

"How romance alternates with horror in the remote reaches of the fabulous Orient!....A vividly told exotic story."

The climax, however, is reached in the brief summary of the scenes depicted in the film.

The picturegoer is invited to see the film, if he wants answers to these questions.

"Where does a great race deny that woman has a soul?

"Where do pilgrims come to bathe with the hope of dying in the waters?

"Where are pestilential corpses systematically tossed into the drinking water?

"Where are people so poor that they cannot buy a few sticks of wood to burn their dead?

"Where must a widow go through life as the slave of her husband's people?

"Where is celebrated the holy feast of Ramadan with a thirty-day fast?

"Where did a whiteman in disguise mingle with 20,000 Mohammedan worshippers and barely escape with his life?

"Where is the lake that does not freeze in sub-zero temperature?

"Where is every man out of four a priest?

"Where is a prayer wheel so large that it contains a ton of paper prayers?"

Vampire Bats

The story about the vampire-bats is still more breath-taking.

"Vampire bats as shown in "India Speaks," attain a weight sometimes of five pounds. Their wing-spread is often as much as four feet.....The natives believe that each of the millions of jungle vampires contains the soul of a sinful man, which is doomed to pass a cycle of life as a bat before he can reach a higher incarnation. The creatures live on blood of men and animals... So the vampire bats go about their gruesome feeding upon sleeping men and beasts. Their touch is, according to Mr. Halliburton, lighter than a kiss. Their victims awake in the morning, feeling weak and listless."

These are only a few instances of the sensational nonsense, contained in the film.

Enquiries showed that it was likely that interested parties contributed to the successful production of the film, though from this distance it is never possible to lay hands on this person or that.

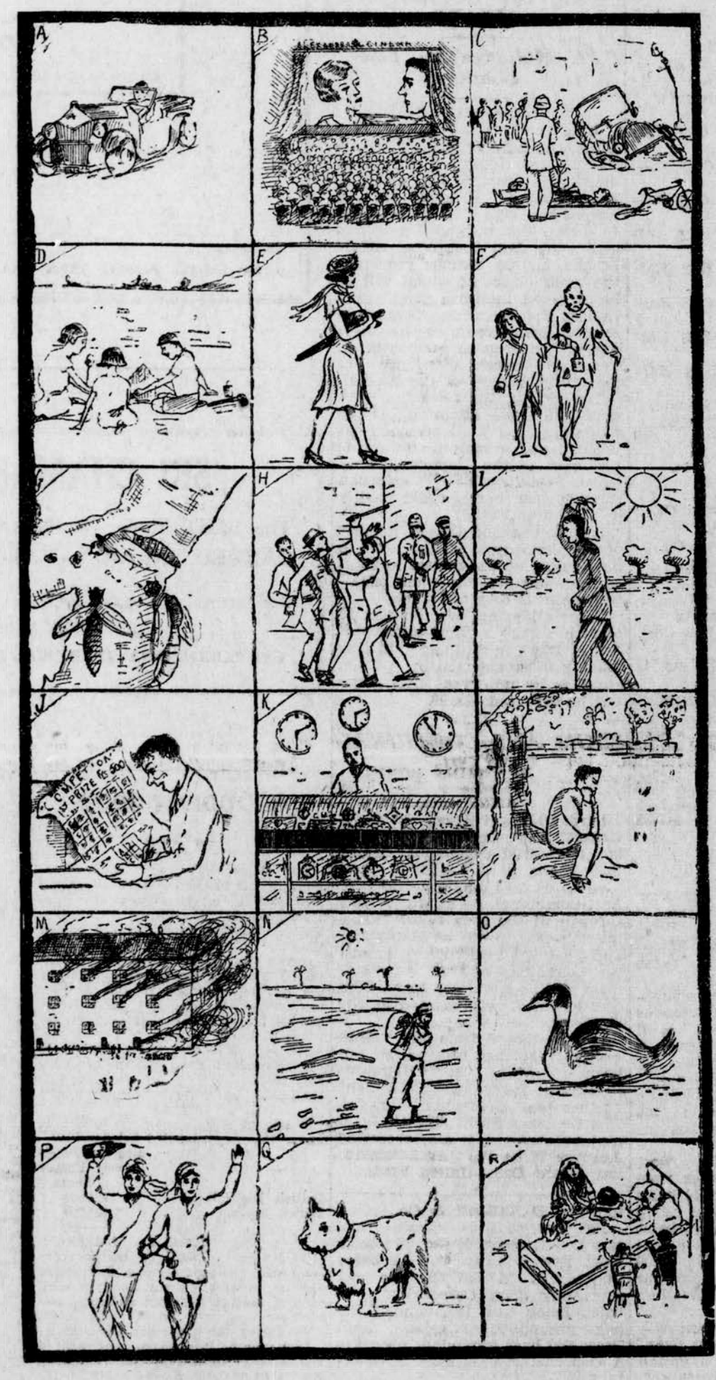
The statement of the India Office that though they were aware that the film was on show in America, they did not receive in protest from India, is stated to be somewhat queer.

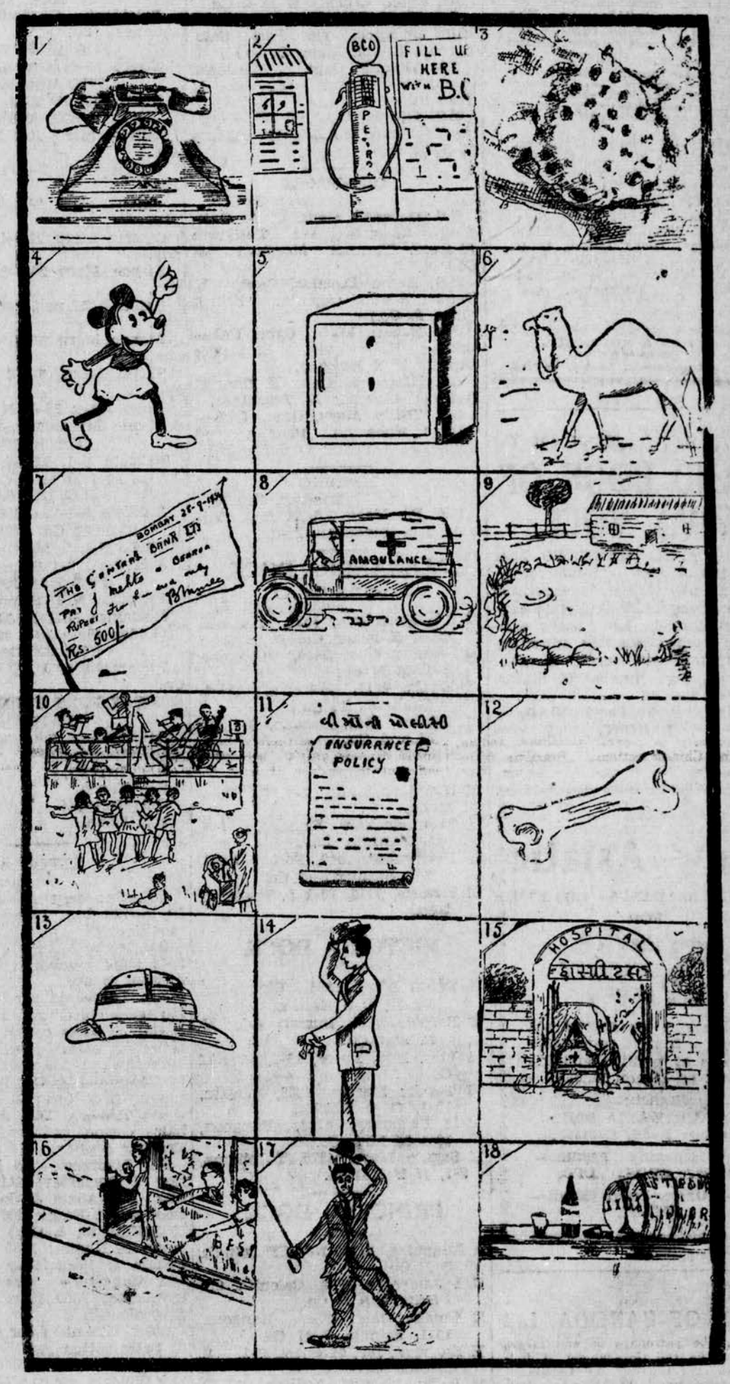
It is very rarely that things happening about India in other countries come to light in this country. It may take some months together and it depends to a vast extent on the news-services, that a particular information trickles down to this country.

One interesting question asked in this connection is whether the India Office does not know or realise the absurdity of such false propaganda and adopt suitable measures instead of waiting for protests to be received from India.

ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8. in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 9th January 1935.

YOUTH'S SUICIDE IN LOCK-UP

Cause Of Tragic Incident Not Revealed

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Jan. 6.

Mystery surrounds the death of one Mr. Shambhoo Narain Shamlal Kayast, who was arrested here on November 12, 1934, with a revolver and live-cartridges in his possession, and was an under-trial prisoner in the Ajmer Central Jail.

He is alleged to have committed suicide on the night of the 5th instant by hanging himself from a prison window with the help of some sort of rope or his 'Dhoti.' The deceased was reported to be feeling greatly depressed a few days before his death and the other day when he was brought to the court, he is alleged to have made attempts to make his complaint or place his grievances before the Presiding Magistrate. The Magistrate is alleged to have put him off by saying that he would listen to his grievances when he would record his statement.

The body was, after the Magistrate's enquiry, handed over to the local Congress workers last evening, and was kept the whole night in Ghasi Ramki Dharam Shala. This morning it was taken out in a procession to the cremation ground, where it was cremated.

The tragedy, serious, as it is, demands an immediate and impartial enquiry, and the public has a right to know the circumstances that led the misguided youth to thus end his life.

INDIANS IN BURMA UNDER REFORMS

Deputations To Wait On Hoare And Viceroy

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The Associated Press understands that two Indian deputations one to London to wait upon the India Secretary and the other to New Delhi to wait on the Viceroy, will shortly proceed this month in connection with the J. P. C. recommendations adversely affecting the rights and interests of Indians in Burma.

Though the personnel of the deputations has not yet been finally fixed the deputation to New Delhi will be numerically stronger than that for London.—A. P.

Future Of Cotton Supplies And Consumption

WASHINGTON'S CONTROL OF PRICE POLICY

Advance In Prices Inevitable

The following article by Mr. Dudley Windel which is one of the annual series on the probable course of world production, consumption and prices of cotton in the "M. G. Commercial" throws light on the present and the prospective situation:—

The outstanding feature of the 1934-35 cotton season to date is the sharp decrease in the supply of American cotton, as a result of the American Government's crop restriction programme, and the moderate increase in the supply of other growths.

WORLD SUPPLY OF AMERICAN, OUTSIDE AND ALL COTTONS

(American in thousands of running bales; outsiders in equivalent 478 lb. bales).

	1931-2	1932-3	1933-4	2934-5
American	25,800	26,300	24,500	*20,300
Outside	14,700	14,800	17,100	*18,500
All Cottons	40,500	41,000	41,600	*38,800

*Latest estimates

An analysis of the above supply statistics shows that over the past four seasons the world supply of American cotton has decreased by 5,500,000 bales, but the world supply of oustide cottons has increased by 3,800,000 bales. Compared with the 1931-32 season, cotton production outside America this season shows the following approximate increase (in equivalent 478 lb. bales). Egypt 300,000, India 1,500,000, China 1,100,000, Brazil 500,000, Russia 110,000, and other countries 100,000..

On the distribution side we find that world consumption of American cotton increased steadily from 11,100,000 bales in the 1930-31 season to 14,400,000 bales in the 1932-33 season, mainly on account of the abnormally low prices prevailing in this period. During the 1933-34 season, however, the rise in prices caused by the American Government's intervention reduced world consumption to 13,700,000 bales, and on present prospects consumption this season looks like falling to the low figure of around 11,500,000 bales.

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN, OUTSIDE, AND ALL COTTONS

(American in thousands of running bales; outsiders in equivalent 478 lb. bales).

	1931-2	1932-3	1933-4	2934-5
American	12,500	14,400	13,700	*11,500
Outside	10,500	10,300	11,600	*12,300
All cottons	23,000	24,700	25,300	*24,300

*ESTIMATES.

On the other hand, world consumption of outside growths is now showing as slow but steady upward thend, particularly as regards Brazilian, Indian, and Chinese cottons. Brazilian is replacing Texas cotton, the better stapled Indian qualities are being used instead of Boweds, and Egyptain Uppers and Peruvian are finding favour at the expense of Memphis staples.

Now les us turn to the world supply and distribution statistics of American outsiders, and all cottons:—

AMERICAN

(In thousands of running bales)

	1931-2	1932-3	1933-4	2934-5
Supply				
Carryover	8,919	13,228	11,754	10,715
Crops, &c—	16,877	12,961	12,681	*9,600
Total sup.	25,796	26,189	24,435	*20,315
Consumption—				
U. States	4,806	6,004	5,554	*5,400
Britain	1,323	6,004	5,554	*5,400
Continent	3,499	4,069	4,173	*3,200
Orient	2,731	2,721	2,261	*1,800
Elsewhere	209	266	271	*200
Total consumption	12,568	14,435	13,720	*11,500
Carryover	13,228	11,754	10,715	*8,815

*Tentative estimates.

OUTSIDE COTTONS

	1931-2	1932-3	1933-4	1934-5
Supply				
Carryover	5,027	4,184	4,501	5,566
Crops, &c.	9,658	10,624	12,646	12,923
Total sup.	14,685	14808	17,147	18,489
Consumption.				
United States	60	133	146	100
Britain	1,253	1,027	1,195	*1,700
Continent	3,811	3,612	4,078	*4,400
Orient elsewhere	5,377	5,535	6,162	6,600
Total consumption	10,501	10,307	11,581	*12,800
Carr over	4,184	4,501	5,566	*5,689

*Tentative estimates.

ALL COTTONS.

(American in running bales; outsiders in equivalent 478lb. bales.)

	1931-2	1932-3	1933-4	1934-35
Supply—				
Carryover	13,946	17,412	16,255	16,281
Crops, etc.	26,535	23,585	25,327	*22,523
Total supply	40,481	40,997	41,582	*38,804
Consumption—				
United States	4,866	6,137	5,700	*5,500
Britain	2,576	2,392	2,656	*2,600
Continent	7,310	7,691	8,251	*7,600
Orient, elsewhere	8,317	8,522	8,694	*8,600
Total consumption	23,069	24,742	25,301	*24,300
Carryover	17,412	16,255	16,281	*14,504

*Tentative estimates.

These statistics show clearly the economic consequences of the United States Government's crop-restriction and price-raising policy over the past two years. The carry-over surplus of American cotton from season to season has been steadily reduced from 13,228,000 bales on July 31, 1932, to 10,715,000 bales on July 31, 1934, and on present prospects the figure will fall to around 8,800,000 by July 31, 1935. But with prospective world consumption this season only around 11,500,000 bales and no clear indication of any material improvement in the 1935-36 season, any further reduction in the surplus will not be easily attained, especially as there is every likelihood of next year's acreage being sufficient to produce at least 12,000,000 bales under normal growing conditions.

World production of outside cottons has tended to increase more rapidly than consumption during the past three seasons, and as a result the carryover surplus has risen from 4,184,000 bales on July 31, 1932, to 5,566,000 bales on July 31, 1934, and on present prospects the figure will rise further to around 5,700,000 bales at the end of next July. The increase is mainly in Indian cottons, as reserves of these grows were sharply reduced in 1931-32. following the poor Indian crop in that season.

THE SITUATION ANALYSED

The suppiy and demand statistics of all growths show a moderate falling off, in supplies (due entirely to the American restriction) and a comparatively steady rate of world consumption over the past three seasons. It is probable, however, that consumption this season will suffer to some extent from the inability of Germany to import her normal quota and from the economic depression prevailing in the on-gold Continental countries.

From an analysis of the situation one can, therefore, derive certain interesting conclusions:—

(i.) That the American restriction policy is steadily reducing the available supply of American cotton, but this is being offset to an important extent by increased production of outside growths

(ii.) That world consumption of American cotton is declining more quickly than previously anticipated, partly owing to the substitution of outside growths and partly owing to European economic difficulties. Consequently, the American Government is faced with no easy problem in further reducing the existing surpluses and in raising the price level still higher.

(iii.) That by creating an artificial scarcity of American cotton the American Government is still stimulating production of outside growths, particularly in Brazil, and in consequence is faced with a progressive and permanent loss of export markets.

(iv.) That the inability of outside producers to increase their crops pro rata to the American restriction may temporarily force consumers to buy some American cotton at artificially high prices, but such purchases will be made only to cover pressing needs.

The total available supply of American cotton at the beginning of the season was approximately as follows:—

	Bales.
Old crop reserves on plantations	1,000,000
New crop	9,800,000
In warehouses in U. S.	5,500,000
Mill stocks in U. S.	1,200,000
Total U. S.	17,300,000
In warehouses abroad and at sea	1,700,000
Mill stocks abroad	1,300,000
Total abroad	3,000.000

The situation on November 30 last was approximately as under:—

	Bales.
On plantations	7,300,000
In warehouses in U. S.	5,100,000
Mill stocks in U. S.	1,300,000
Total U. S.	13,700,000
In warehouses abroad and at sea	1,700,000
Mill stocks abroad	900,000
Total abroad	2,600,000

These statistics show that European and Oriental importers have not increased their stocks since August 1 but have bought only sufficient American cotton to offset spinners' takings in this period, while mill stocks outside America have fallen appreciably. Normally Southern exporters ship freely during the first four months of the season and stacks abroad rise materially. This season, however, Southern exports, to November 30 were around 1,500,000 bales behind last season, 1,350,000 behind two seasons ago, and 1,100,000 behind three seasons ago. The big decline is mainly due to much smaller exports to the Continent and to Great Britain. Germany has been forced to restrict her imports to a minimum owing to the dearth of foreign exchange; France has curtailed her purchases owing to the severe depression prevailing in her textile industry; and Britain has turned to outside growths on a free scale.

STOCKS IN U. S. A.

The stock of American cotton in the United States (outside the mills) on November 30 was around 12,400,000 bales. This figure includes 1,900,000 bales of cotton accumulated from previous crops and now held by the Cotton Producers' Pool. Members of the pool have received an advance of 12 cents per pound and are given the right to sell their cotton at any time prior to July 31, 1935, subject only to the pool manager's right to sell at 15 cents should prices rise to this level. The figure also includes around 500,000 bales of the 1933 crop and around 2,500,000 bales of the present crop, which have been withdrawn against Washington 12-cent loans. These loans were effective to all producers who signed the 1934-35 and 1935-36 acreage reduction agreement. Producers have the right to sell at any time prior to July 31, 1935, subject only to the right of the Commodity Credits Corporation to sell if the market advances to 15 cents. In addition to this 4,900,000 bales of 12 cent loan cotton there is also a good deal of cotton at present privately financed by growers which will be turned over to the Commodity Credit Corporation later in the season unless prices advance to a relatively more attractive level. The free supply in the United States on November 30—i.e., cotton not withheld against Washington loans—was therefore around 7,500,000 bales. If we assume that the total export of American cotton from Southern ports this season will reach 5,500,000 bales, and allow for the 1,900,000 bales exported from August 1 to November 30, we find that 3,600,000 bales remain to be exported during the balance of the season. Calculating the United States domestic consumption at a monthly average of 450,000 bales, and allowing for 1,700,000 bales consumed during August-November, we find that 3,700,000 bales will be required during the remaining eight months of the season. On this basis some 7,300,000 bales will be needed to supply the domestic and export demand during the December-July period. This means that, even if the American and foreign mills eat into their existing stocks to some extent during this period, there will be very little free cotton available in eight months' time.

IN COMING MONTHS.

It would seem inevitable, therefore, that prices of American cotton must rise in the next few months to a level which will influence the release of some of this Government financed cotton, but the fact remains that Washington is faced with the prospect of having the greater part of the end-of-season carry-over on its hands. Unless the 1935 new crop outlook assumes a definitely bullish aspect there would appear little prospect of Washington being able to lighten this burden materially.

What then is the 1935-36 prospect? According to a recent statement issued by the A.A.A. Administration the acreage next season is to be increased to 25 per cent of the five-year average production of the individual producer, as against 40 per cent this season. This implies an area of around 31,000,000 acres, against 25,000,000 acres this season. This season, however, the acreage was increased to 28,000,000, because non-co-operating farmers planted an additional 3,000,000 acres, and if the same thing occurs again next season the total acreage may reach 34,000,000. Under normal growing conditions such an area should produce between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales, which, added to the prospective carry-over of 8,800,000 bales, gives a total available supply of between 20,800,000 and 21,800,000 bales compared with 20,300,000 bales this season.

BEARISH POSSIBILITIES.

Realisation of these bearish possibilities in the new crop situation has influenced the Washington Administration to favour a continuation of the Bankhead ginning control into next season. President Roosevelt has stated that he favours an indefinite application of this legislation in the belief that continued curtailment of production over the next three or four years will reduce the world surplus of American cotton to a normal figure of 4,000,000 bales, and raise prices to above 15 cents per pound. As a result of the President's declaration it is generally expected that the referendum of the farmers to be taken on December 14 on the question of continuing the Bankhead Act will show the necessary two-thirds majority in favour.

Should the farmers endorse the President's viewpoint and accept regimentation as a permanent policy the decision will have important consequences. By maintaining the price of American cotton at an artificially high level, through loans to producers and acreage control, the South will lose a large part of its former export trade in raw cotton to competitive producers. President Roosevelt has apparently reached the conclusion that the South must gradually and permanently reduce its dependence on foreign markets and concentrate mainly on supplying domestic needs. He has probably taken the view that foreign production of cotton is certain to increase in any case, and that unless the Southern farmer is prepared to lower his standard of living he cannot possibly compete on even terms. He realises that as a world creditor nation America must sacrifice some of its export trade, either in agricultural products or in industrial goods, unless foreign lending is to be resumed. He cannot accept a drastic reduction in the tariffs against foreign manufacturers because of the 11,000,000 Americans still employed. Therefore he favours another important step in the direction of economic nationalism—a permanent reduction in the reliance of Southern agriculture on foreign markets.

On present indications the sign-post points to a steady decline in use of American cotton outside the United States, and a steady increase in the use of outside growths, particularly Brazilian, Indian, and African cottons. Such a trend will have certain revolutionary consequences as far as the Liverpool cotton market is concerned. The present Liverpool futures contract, based on American cotton alone, will have to be changed to one based on world growths of cotton.

PRICE OUTLOOK.

Menwhile the price outlook is almost entirely dominated by Washington's future agricultural intentions. Unless the 1935 American crop is drastically curtailed, either by adverse growing weather or the application or rigorous ginning control, Washington will not find is easy materially to advance prices above the 12 cent level without a marked recovery in world trade. Nonetheless, it is useless to ignore the fact that Washington has the power to advance the price of American cotton still further, that is, provided the Southern farmer is prepared to forgo his individual freedom of action. It will take the rest of the world several years to make good the deficiency from the restriction on supplies of American cotton, and demand for outside growths (of a competitive character) is likely to be in excess of supply.

Under the circumstances the outlook for world cotton prices is not bearish, and, unless Washington resorts to some method of subsidised exports in order to dispose of its burdensome stocks, the current price level should be at least maintained. Political action has, however, so abrogated the free play of supply and demand that legislative developments in Washington almost entirely dominate the situation, and for the next two or three years the world price of raw cotton is dependent to a very large extent on the economic direction of the American "New Deal."

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 8

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices £ s. d.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 2 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 11 4½
Turner and Newall	2 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 4 6
Attock Oil	0 8 6
Associated Portland Cement	2 2 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 18 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0 17 9
Beira Railways	0 18 0
County of London Elec Supply Ord.	2 15 7½
Marconi International Marine	1 14 9
Calendar's Cable and Construction Co.	3 7 9
General Electric Ord	2 10 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 11 3
L M and S Railway 4 per cent G'tee Pref	86 10 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 16 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 11 9
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 2 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 10½
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 6 1.64 p.c. p. a.

Market firm.

SHARP RISE AND FALL IN SILVER

GOLD MARKET ACTIVE

Bombay, Jan 8

The local silver market witnessed sharp ups and downs to-day on active buying and selling. U. S. Budget proposal was considered colourless but heavy selling by professional operators and fears of removal of import duty discouraged buyers. Prices opened to-day at Rs. 64-6 and declined to Rs 63-10. At this level there was short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 64/5. The market was steady at this level

There is nothing in the general situation to cause any important decline in silver prices as American Government with extensive holdings and with a policy to buy newly mined silver will not allow prices to give way. It is also likely that on all declines China will be a big buyer as in the last year, huge amounts of silver left China and present stocks are low. Thus we think purchases on weak markets will prove profitable.

The gold market was active with a good enquiry prices opened at Rs. 35-3-9 and advanced to Rs. 35/4.

New York silver prices yesterday closed 1/4 cent down at 54 5/8 cents while Montreal futures were 25 to 40 points lower.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 2 0
February settlement	64 5 0
March settlement	64 11 0
Ready gold	35 3 3
February settlement	35 4 0
March settlement	35 5 0

CALCUTTA SHARE REVIEW

Firm And Lively Tone

Calcutta, Jan. 4.

Messrs Bhagwanlal Nanavati & Co., have issued the following report:—

JUTES

The Stock Exchange market after the reopening of the market assumed a firm and lively tone in sympathy with a better market in raw as well as manufactured markets. The steadiness was remarkable in spite of the decision of the release of further 2 1/2 per cent looms from next May. This fact had a temporary easy tendency in the values of Jute shares but the market steadied up towards the close of the period under review. We think there will be a temporary set-back but it will be advisable to buy on all reactions. It is rather anomalous that the Yule group has not registered a correspondingly similar rise as is witnessed in other groups. The outstanding feature of the market is a jumping rise in India from do to day. This scrip was quoting 460 during the Holidays but subsequently advanced to 532 during four sessions of the week under review. We predicted this capital appreciation in our previous reports and the correctness of our opinion is borne out by actual results. Turning to actual trading Howrah went up to 62/11 to close steady at 62/4. Kamarhatty did not show any appreciable fluctuations during the week and hovered round 642. Kanknarrah moved in the region of 580. Kelvin were reported at 670. Anglo-India were quoting 500, Albion 280, Alliance 412, Auckland 265, Bally 231, Baranagore 194, Budge-Budge 370 Belvedere 440, Caledonian 545, Ex. Champadany 212, Dalhousie 420, Cheviot 245x, Fort William 331, Fort Gloster 685, Ganges 395, Gourepore 775, Gondolpara 1030, India 532. Landsdowne 189, Lawrence 575, Naihati 475, Orient 227, Ex, Standard 380 Union 550. New Central were quoting 425, Delta 435,. In shares of small denominations Birla were good at 17/6, Hukumchand at 17/8 Adamjee at 16/- x. Clive at 35/4, National 26/8, Waverly 3/10. Northbrook and Empire were quoting 55 and 45 respectively Chitvalshah were quoting 32/8, Agarpara 26/4, Calcutta Jute 27/8, Megna 54/- Nudda 76/- Reliance 81/8. Hessians closed at 8/14 and Jutes 34/-.

COTTON

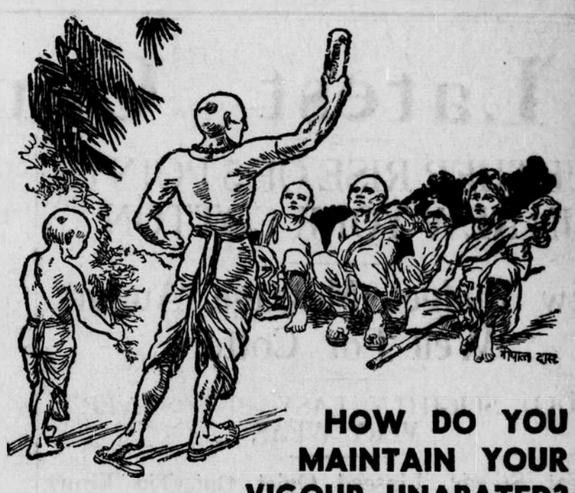
There was practically no doing in this section. The tendency was rather week. Kesoram were quoting 4/14, Dunbar 145.

COAL

There was a remarkable steadiness in this section and the outstanding features were Equitable and New Manbhoom. Equitable went up to 34/6 and New Manbhoum had buyers at 66/- Bengal coal moved in the vicinity of 254. Sendra were quoting 13/4 Standard 26/8, Harriladih 13/- Katras Jherriah 33/- Amalgamated are quoting 23/4 and Pench Valley 49/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

In this section Engineering group were remarkabey upward in value but on account of profit taking the value sagged a little. Indian Iron and Steel touching Rs. 9/- receded to 8/8 at the close, Bengal Iron touching 4/12 were easy at 4/10 Indian Standard Wagon were good around 73. Indian Galvanishing were quoting 10/12, Kumardhubi 3/12, Marchalls 1/15, Britania Building and Iron 4/8. In Sugar section the prices were a shade better. Cawnpore were quoting 35 Carew 21/4, New Savan 13. In public utility concerns, Bengal Telephone had buyers at 18/4 B.I. C. ordinary had buyers at 2/14. There was a sharp fall in Burma Corporation as the prices went down to 6/8, Concord of India Insurance were taken at 12/14. Indian Wood products were done at 37/8. Indian Paper Pulp recorded a good rise and were taken upto 150. India General were reported at 121. Triton Insurance were recorded at 226. Indian Cables were done at 3/10. Midnapore Zemindary had buyers at 77.



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My friends, the answer is simple. Some seasons stimulate you, others cause your strength to relax. So if you want to maintain an even standard of vigour throughout the year, you must store up energy for the slack periods and replace loss in favourable times. The way I do this is by taking a regular course of **Phosferine**, because **Phosferine** stores up energy and replaces loss. I give it to all my family, young and old. Start taking a course of **Phosferine** to-day and watch your stamina increase.

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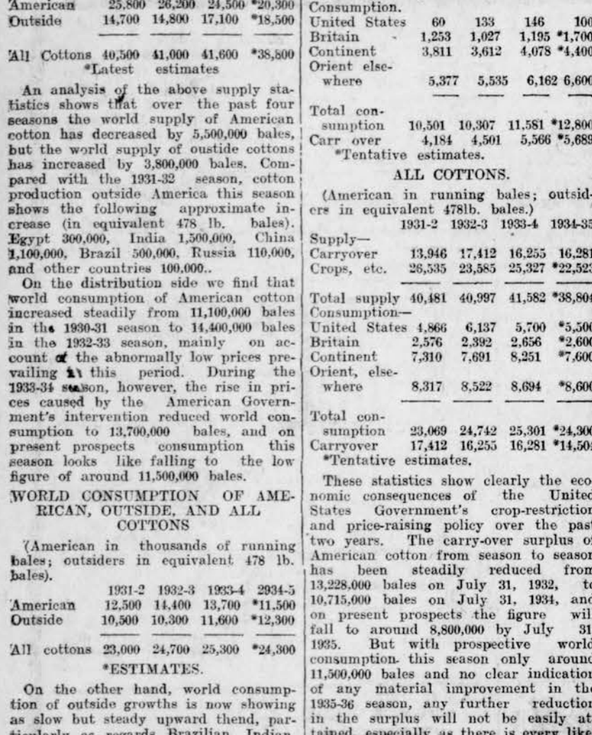

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CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

WILL DO SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA NOW

Kamaladevi Tells Why She Resigned From B.P.C.C.

KARACHI, Jan. 7.

In reply to a question as to why she tendered resignation from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya on the eve of her departure from Karachi, said that she did so not because she had any differences but because she would remain absent from Bombay for a long time. She would go to Mangalore where she intended to become a member of the Congress and take active part in the Socialist propaganda. —United Press.

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER RISE OF 5 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

New Budget Message Augurs Well For Cotton

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER VERY WEAK

Wheat Steady, Linseed Quiet But Tin Firm

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

On Tuesday crossrates declined further.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY.

The New York cotton market ruled very steady. Prospects of credit expansion as indicated in the new budget message augurs well for the cotton market.

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK.

London gold was slightly easy but silver was very weak.

STEADY TONE IN WHEAT.

Wheat maintained a steady tone but linseed eased off after opening steady. Jute was unchanged. Tin was firm.

SECURITIES IN GOOD REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange did not show any improvement due to the lack of interest. Giltedged securities were in good request owing to better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan. 8.

Previous closing	12.73
To-day's opening	12.72
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.78
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.86
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 242

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 8.

Cotton prospects of credit expansion as indicated by the new budget message augurs well for the cotton market but prices generally failed to respond to this bullish factor with traders awaiting further developments. Uncertainties with regard to the next year's crop continued to hamper operations to a considerable extent as a result of which price movements were slow with the demand, generally less aggressive. Business in May commenced at 12.72 i.e. point lower than the previous closing. Trading early was quiet in the absence of speculative activity influenced by lower Liverpool cables with May declining to 12.70 at this stage some foreign and trade buying developed and prices rallied to 12.76.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.78 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 8.

The following were the opening ranges.

March (12.54/12.54) 12.62/12.62
May (12.61/12.61) 12.72/12.71
July (12.65/12.65) 12.75/12.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.90) 6.92
American March (6.88) 6.90
Egyptian January (8.62) 8.63
Egyptian March (8.61) 8.61

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 8. 10-45 p.m.

Broach April moved between Rs. 241-8 and Rs. 243 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 243 with New York futures about 2 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 64/4, 64/8 and 64/13. The market was very much depressed by President Roosevelt's budget message which induced considerable liquidation and bear selling with the first settlement easing to 63/10. At this level bazaar operators entered the market as buyers and prices gradually recovered and closed steady at Rs. 64/8, 64/12 and 65/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2/9, 35/3 and 35/4. The market was generally quiet in the absence of any important demand as foreign exchange movements were uninteresting. Later in the session prices slightly eased under some scattered selling and liquidation and closed steady at Rs. 35/2/6, 35/3/3 and 35/4/3.

U. S. A. OWES £5,680,000,000

America's public debt reached the record peak figure of £25,680,000,000 in mail week.

The war-time record was about £25,300,000,000.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 8.

Previous closing	4.91 1/4
To-day's opening	4.90 7/8
To-day's closing	4.91 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 8.

Previous closing	4.91 5/16
To-day's opening	4.90 5/8
To-day's closing	4.91 1/8
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 8.

Previous closing	74.09
To-day's opening	74.06
To-day's closing	74.21
Difference	+.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 5/8 and then fell to 4.90 9/16. Thereafter movements became rather narrow and unimportant.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.91 1/8

The franc opened at 74.06 and then moved up to 74.09 subsequently remaining practically steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.21.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 8.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 9/16d.	24 5/16d.
Forward	24 11/16d.	24 7/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 8.

Gold (£7-2-1) £7-2-0

BULLION

London, Jan. 8.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 9/16d.) 24 5/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-2-1) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 8.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 8. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.57 3/4) 5.58 3/4
New York on Bombay	(37.12) 37.06
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan	(57.15) 57.25
London on Shanghai	(1-5) 1-4 7/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

OKHA PORT SHIPPING

OKHA PORT, Jan. 8.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires.—

S. S. Eowra of British India line arrived at Port Okha on 30th December loaded with 1,755 tons of cement for Rangoon and 510 tons for Chittagong and sailed on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Frauenfels of Hansa Line arrived on the 4th instant, discharged 250 tons of general cargo and loaded 354 drums of magnesium chloride for Rotterdam and sailed on the 5th instant.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 60 1/2, May 62 1/2 and July 64 1/8. The market was moderately active on fair buying activity but business generally failed to show signs of expansion.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01 1/2. Trading was quiet owing to the absence of any buying but the undertone continued steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 8.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.23. Prices declined on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by favourable weather prospects with the price falling to 12.16 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 8.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 sellers) £230 7/8 buyers £231 sellers Firm.
Lead (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 1/8 buyers £10 1/4 sellers Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/8 to £32 1/4) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 3/4 paid and sellers) £17 3/4 sellers.
Dunlop Jan (£20 1/2) £21 sellers.
Lightning Jan (£18 1/2 sellers) £19 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/8) 6 11/16 paid and buyer
April-June (6 7/8) 6 7/8 paid and buyer.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb., (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 0
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 4-30 p.m.	7 3 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 3 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 3 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 8. 10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 4 3
Wheat May	4 13 6
Linseed May	7 3 3

The tone was firm.

FOREST BURIED UNDER SAND

A moving mountain of sand at Cronulla, in Australia, has buried a small forest. Trees forty feet nigh have vanished before the irresistible march of sand.

Meanwhile, the sea is eating into and on the ocean side of the "mountain," and every time there is a heavy storm part of a 250-acre Government recreation area slips into the Pacific.

DOG OF ALL WORK

Bick, the pet of Miss G. Reed, of West Wimbledon, is surely the most domesticated dog in the World.

In the morning Bick takes his mistress her letters and papers. He wakens her at the same time each day.

He carries Miss Reed's slippers and dressing-gown to her bedside and finds all her morning clothes by nosing through drawers and cupboards till he comes to the right things.

Bick also helps with the house work and will bring upstairs brooms and dusters when they are required.

ANANTAPUR FAMINE RELIEF

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

In connection with famine conditions in Anantapur District, Government have ordered two test works in Penukonda Taluka to be converted into relief works.—A.P.

RENEWED INVESTMENT DEMAND IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

LARGE BUSINESS IN COCOA AND GOOD RISE IN TIN

Sharp Fall In Oil Shares

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

On the Stock Exchange investment demand renewed for giltedged securities which strengthened substantially and there was a sharp rally in German loans but speculative sections were quieter.

In commodities: Large business was done in Cocoa mainly on covering account. Spot tin advanced over 40 owing to the shortage of actual supplies.

Wall Street opened steady but the budget provided no incentive. The market was mainly bolstered by industrial news.

New York: New legislation to regulate production of crude oil and shipments of illegally produced oil were sought by Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as a result of the Supreme Court ruling as invalid the clause of the National Recovery Act whereunder the Government was attempting to curtail oil production. oil shares in London receded sharply.

London: "Big Five" banks announced profits of 1934 which in all cases were higher than 1933. Dividends remained unaltered. Net profits aggregated eight million eighttwenty thousand sterling showing an increase of fourfortytwo thousand over 1933.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 5/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday Jan 1 closed
Wednesday, Jan 2 £99 3/4
Thursday Jan 3 £99 3/4
Friday Jan. 4 £99 1/2
Monday Jan. 7 £99 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 8. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quieter. Giltedgeds were firm on renewed buying. Oil shares were weaker. Industrials in general were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93) £93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 7/8) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 3/8) £113 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 7/8) £121
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£109 1/4) £109 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 3/4) £118 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Glomestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (31-6) 31-6
Princhin Johnson (45-6) 43-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Def (37-9) 38-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-3) 10-6
Woolsworth New Ord (114-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/2) £88 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (52-6) 52-6
University Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Ford Motors (38-4 1/2) 37-9
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (128-1 1/2 Ex Div) 128-9
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Hobacco Ord (141-6) 142-6
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (94-9) 94-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 10-9
British Celonese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-6) 67-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-0) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Western Ltd Ordinary 10-4 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (24 3/8) 24 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L M S Ford (£21) £21
L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£136 1/2) £136 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£99) £98 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (267-6) 265-0
Goddar New (185-3) 185-3
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (242-6) 242-6
Spring Mines (177-6) 177-6
Union Corporation (141-3) 141-3

WORKING WIVES ARE HAPPIEST!

Wives who have other work outside the home are the happiest if a survey recently carried out by Columbia University is to be taken as any indication.

Of 632 women representing thirty-six cities, most of them said wives should have other work to do outside the domestic sphere. Half of them also believed that outside jobs made wives more stimulating companions for their husbands.

Working wives, according to the survey (states the Central News), spurred some husbands on to greater ambition. Most of the women saw no conflict between work and marriage, and believed advantages were to be gained in character, development and companionship.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 8. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£99 1/2) £99 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/58 (£117) £117
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-0) 35-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (42-6) 43-9

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (14) 14

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-1 1/2) 33-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (62-6) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-1 1/2) 9-0
Rio Tintos (16) 16
East Rand Proprietary (53-3) 52-6
Rand Mines (141-3) 141-3

OIL SHARES

Venezula (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Burma Oil (73-9) 73-9
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 6-9
Shell Transport (48-9) 48-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £18 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 8.

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 34) dol 33 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12) dol 12 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 39 3/8) dol 39 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 88 1/2) dol 89 1/4

TWINS CAUSE OF DIVORCE!

Mr. Lopatka, of Chicago, was waiting anxiously in the hospital. "It's a boy," said a nurse, who came out to him. Mr. Lopatka beamed.

A few minutes later the nurse was back again. "It's another boy," she said. "Twins."

And now Mrs. Lopatka has got a divorce.

The news of the twins was too much for her husband, who left the hospital and deserted his wife and family there and then.

NO MORE "NIGHTS OUT"

Coming home the worse for liquor, a citizen of Lodz, Vaslav Vlodarski, stumbled towards a chair. Instead of his usual comfortable perch, however, he sat down on the red-hot top of the stove used for the heating of his parlour.

The seat of his trousers caught fire, and, scared out of his wits, he rushed down the stairs, calling on the neighbours to help him.

By the time his burning clothes had been torn off he was seriously scorched and is now in hospital—vowing to take the pledge when he comes out.

KHAR GYMKHANA

Mr. Jayakar On Need Of Clubs

The spacious grounds of the Khar Gymkhana presented a brilliant scene on Monday evening—the occasion being the opening ceremony of the newly made tennis and badminton courts and the prize distribution ceremony of the second annual athletic sports. As tennis players of an All-India reputation like Charanjiv and Ranbhirsing had agreed to play an exhibition game, people from the neighbouring suburbs had also come in large numbers.

The Gymkhana ground consisting of over 10,000 square yards had been levelled to perfection and the newly made tennis and badminton courts presented an appearance of virgin freshness. Adjoining the tennis court stood a beautiful shamiana which accommodated nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen of all castes and communities. The "gay coloured saries" and bright dresses of the little children in the Shamiana lent a charming colour-effect to the whole scene. Parallel to the tennis court stood a huge umbrella-shade in variegated colours. Several hundred spectators witnessed the ceremony from the open grounds.

Punctually at 4-45 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who presided over the function, arrived and was received by the President and members of the Managing Committee of the Gymkhana. The Khar-boy-scouts troop provided a guard of honour and offered a smart salute. The sports had commenced on Saturday, and some of the events were still in progress. There were any number of entries and Parsee Deccani Guiarati, Christian, European ladies and children and veterans all freely participated in the sports.

A COSMOPOLITAN INSTITUTION

Mr. B. G. Kher, in requesting Mr. Jayakar to declare the tennis courts and badminton courts open, gave a short account of the activities of the Gymkhana. There are nearly 230 members of both sexes. The in-door games section of the Gymkhana, which has rented premises on the 1st Road was opened by Mr. K. Natrajan some months ago. There is a Board of Trustees consisting of Prof. V. G. Rao, Rao Saheb M. M. Bhat, J.P., Mr. P. G. Shah, Mr. G. S. Gupte and Mr. Shavaksha H. Mehta in whom the funds of the Gymkhana are vested. Mr. Kher said their ideal was to create a spirit of co-operation among all the cosmopolitan residents of the model suburb and to provide facilities for recreation, exercise and social intercourse. He appealed to all the residents to sink their differences and contribute the funds necessary to erect a Pavilion and equip the Gymkhana with all up-to-date amenities. Mr. Jayakar was then requested to open the Tennis Court formally and he served a few balls and declared the Court open. Messrs. Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh, the tennis stars, who were specially invited for the function, then treated the spectators to an exhibition game with Messrs. Krishna Prasad and Sabnis.

Mr. Jayakar then gave away the prizes to the winners in the various sports and in the tournament of indoor games after which he addressed the spectators for nearly half an hour. During the course of his speech, which was full of humour and wholly appropriate to the occasion, Mr. Jayakar stressed the necessity of gymkhanas and social clubs for the development of a national conciousness. "The only place where men and women of all communities such as were here represented, could meet on an evening for inter-change of thoughts and ideas," said Mr. Jayakar "was an institution such as this. This was the surest way to the development of a feeling of unity and co-operation." The speaker said he was very glad that the residents of Khar realised the necessity of such a Gymkhana in Khar.

He was also glad to find the large number of ladies of all communities present and to see that they took a keen interest in the sports and freely participated in the various events. He was glad to see that men and women of all communities met on the common ground for sport and recreation. He then appealed to the residents to contribute to the best of their ability towards the building up of the Gymkhana. "Brick and mortar alone" said Mr. Jayakar "do not suffice to make a Gymkhana—money was primarily necessary—but it is the spirit of co-operation and being animated by a common purpose namely the welfare of the community that is of great value." He expressed the hope that residents would contribute handsomely to the Gymkhana Fund and that when he came again, he would find a beautiful structure with one or more stories on it.

Mr. V. N. Mehta then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Jayakar in a few suitable words. The president of the Gymkhana garlanded Mr. Jayakar and said it was due to the efforts of his colleagues and to the excellent work done by his predecessor that the Gymkhana was progressing so well.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SIND

Jairamdas Collecting Facts For Revival

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

"It is not necessary to explain that the All-India Village Industries Association is a non-political organisation, and help from men of all shades of opinion and all religions will be welcome", says Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary, Indian National Congress in an appeal to the workers of Sind to rally round him so that they might penetrate into the recesses of the much-neglected Sind villages and once again be instrumental in reviving the dead industries that were once the pride of Sind but were now extinct due to lack of encouragement and good market.

In order to start this work without delay, Sjt. Jairamdas has been collecting facts relating to the Industries and the localities where they once thrived. According to him the following articles were once manufactured in the Sind villages: Lacquer work, printing, weaving, carpets straw mats, mats, baskets, brooms, fans, ropes, towels, woollen clothes etc.

It is said that Sjt. Jairamdas will keep himself engaged in this kind of constructive work and will rather pass much of his time in Sind.—United Press.

KARUNGUZHI PARCEL MURDER CASE

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

In the Karunguzhi parcel murder case Government have granted further extension of time, staying the execution of the death sentence on accused Ramanujam to enable the prisoner to get the necessary leave of the Privy Council to file a direct appeal to the Privy Council—A.P.

Special 'Plane For Delayed Mails

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The mails which were left behind owing to the late arrival at the aerodrome yesterday of the outward airmail were taken to-day by a special plane belonging to the Madras Flying Club piloted by Mr. Everett, who will proceed to Karachi if he fails to catch the airmail plane at Bombay.—A.P.

PATIENT CAUSES DOCTOR TO BE OPERATED ON

A little girl who swallowed a nail was being operated on for its removal at Viborg (Poland) when she coughed it up.

The nail (says Reuter) entered the eye of Dr. Widrback, who was leaning over the girl.

The doctor had to be operated on immediately for the nail's removal.

SLEEP BRINGS LUCK

A fourteen-year-old Lisbon bootblack has won £3,000 through going to sleep.

Once a week he sold sweepstake tickets, and had to return all unsold tickets or pay for them himself.

One day he sat down to rest, fell asleep and did not waken until long after the draw had taken place.

He had still three-quarters of a ticket left unsold. It had won a prize, of which his share is £3,000.

STANDS IN FURNACE

And Came Out Without Burns

A man has been standing in a furnace at a heat of 1,400 degrees without being burned.

He is Mr. R.M. Alcock, superintendent of Heston, Middlesex, Air port.

The miracle happened when he was testing new fire-fighting equipment for aerodromes, says the "Sunday Express."

Asbestos gloves have been used for some time, but until now nobody has been able to enter the blazing wreckage of an airplane.

The new suit is built on the lines of a diving suit, but weighs only 5-1/2 pounds.

It was taken to Heston for a demonstration. A wood furnace was prepared and heated to 1,400 degrees.

Then Mr. Alcock put on the suit, boots and gloves, and walked straight into the furnace, stood there for two minutes.

When he came out he said it had been hot, but not uncomfortable.

U. S. Budget Believed Inflationary

FRESH SPECULATIVE BUYING AND TRADE SUPPORT

Agricultural Administration's Selling Over

GOOD UNDERTONE & BULLISH FEELING

Bombay, Jan 8

The New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on Monday on foreign selling but later prices rallied on strength of Wall Street and trade buying.

The U. S Budget deficit for 1935-36 will probably be met by loans which means large expansion of credit and will ultimately harden all prices. There are no prospects for any monetary inflation but the Budget was considered constructive.

NEW YORK MARKETS

The New York cotton futures market opened on Monday at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 3 points with May 12.63. There was some foreign selling which was well absorbed and later on prices recorded a sharp rise of 13 points from the opening level on active speculative and trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 9 points for near months while distant deliveries closed 5 to 6 points up. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points at 12.85c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady on improved demand and closed at a rise of 6 points Spot cotton prices were raised by 10 points at 12.86c. per lb

REUTER'S N. Y. WEEKLY REVIEW

Trading was restricted by the holidays and a disposition to await developments in Washington. Favourable reviews of general business prospects induced some price fixing and scattered trade buying, while reports of relatively firm markets for outside growths abroad was followed by additional buying here from Liverpool, Bombay and Japanese connection. Realising and further selling, credited to government checked the advance but offers were very light. A further widening of differences between New York and Liverpool following the recently reduced estimates in the East Indian crop and reports of the tightening situation of competitive grades generally abroad encouraged hope of increased export demand.

Holders in the Interior were very firm but it is believed that some might sell cotton now in the Twelve Cent Loan or privately financed a little more freely should prices reach 13.00 or above for March delivery.

Goods market was quiet but firm

On Monday the Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at a decline of 4 points but the market opened very steady at a decline of only 2 points with May 6.85. Bombay advices were better and lower sterling in the absence of hedge selling accounted for the opening steadiness.

Hedge selling and straddle selling resulted in a steady decline and May delivery was quoted 5 points down at 6.82 which was the lowest level for the day. The selling met with trade calling and straddle buying on October. The market closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a loss of 2 points at 7.20d. per lb

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 5.72, March 5.71 and May 5.71.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a moderate turnover. The Alexandria market was closed and there was no fresh development. Sakels futures closed at a loss of 5 to 6 points and Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.97d. Uppers futures was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points while Spot cotton prices were 3 points down at 7.97d. per lb.

INFLATION POSSIBILITY

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Bombay selling in New York was more than offset by trade buying on the inflationary possibilities of the American budget. In view however of the unrevealed fresh taxation and the fact that most of the anticipated deficit is earmarked for public works—a party productive liability—there was no depreciation in the dollar as trade activities are expected to be fostered. It is reported that Government have completed their sales of Pool cotton and with a better outlook in the European political situation we look for a gradual advance in prices.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.74 plus 10 (2-53 p.m.)

Lowest 12.61—63 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.86—01 (10-15 a.m.)

Lowest 6.82—05 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market feels absence of stimulating news although tight situation sustaining influence. World trade is buying on hand to mouth basis and inclined to reduce stocks to minimum owing to fears larger 1935 production and disinclination 12 cent loan policy next season.

Liverpool: Natural reaction. Long liquidation. New York disappointing still. Bullish.

New York: We consider Budget is of inflationary character.

New York; Market responded to price fixing, new buying and inflationary aspects Budget containing huge Governmental expenditures.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co. New York cable:—

Rallied on report that Agricultural Administration futures selling was completed and prospects that large budget deficit for 1935/36 will probably be met by loan. Market acting well, looks higher.

Messrs. A Norden and Co., New York cable:—

Long range implication continued unbalanced budget inflationary however Government selling on bulges remains restraining influence favour purchases new crops recessions.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:

"Budget message construed to be indicating vast credit inflation although no monetary inflation contemplated. We think that all of the commodities will go higher ultimately."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

5th instant: Some Wall Street liquidation.

7th instant: Market improved in sympathy with stocks.

Receipts into Bombay on 4th January 22,179 bales

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 7.

March 1935	12.65+09
May 1935	12.73+09
July 1935	12.76+09
October 1935	12.61+05
December 1935	12.68+06
Middling Spot	12.85+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 7.

January 1935	12.48+06
March 1935	12.65+06
May 1935	12.73+06
Middling Spot	12.85+07

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 7.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.56
March 1935	12.64
May 1935	12.67
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.57
March 1935	12.64
May 1935	....

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 7. 10 12 a.m Quotations.	To-day's Price.
January 1935 ..		6.88—04
February 1935 ..		6.87—04
March 1935	6.88	6.86—03
April 1935		6.84—04
May 1935	6.85	6.83—04
June 1935		6.81—04
July 1935		6.80—04
August 1935 ..		6.75—04
September 1935 ..		6.72—04
October 1935 ..		6.69—04
November 1935 ..		6.68—04
December 1935 ..		6.67—03
January 1935 ..		6.67—03
Middling Spot ..		7.20—02

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 7.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1935	8.61
March 1935	8.59
May 1935	8.61
July 1935	8.63
October 1935	8.60
November 1935	8.59
F.G.F. Spot	8.97

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 7.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.85
Fine (Good Staple)	6.00
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.15
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.83
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.98
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
Superfine	4.05

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 485,839 bales.

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 446,939 bales.

Increase 38,900 bales

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Com	5
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	7 3/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	34 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	37
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	105
Western Union Telg	34 1/4
Radio Corporation	5 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	21 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	14
Pennsylvania R R	25
Union Pacific R R	110
Great North Pfd	17
National Distillers	28
Hiram Walker	30
Amr Tobacco B	87
Dupont de Nemours	99
Canadian Pacific	13
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	39 1/2
American smelting	39
Int Nickel of Canada	24 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 1/4
Kennecott Copper	18 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	47
International Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	30
General Motors	33 5/4
Packard Motor	6
General Electric	22
St Oil of N J	43
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 5/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	25 1/4
National City Bank	22 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	535
Celanese Corp of Amr	65
General Foods	34
National Dairy	17

Market firm. Budget thought conservative; constructive market. Steels aviation stocks recommended.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/7-1 2

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. „

Karachi per cwt. „

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 7.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	94 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114 3 4
Consols, 2 1/2 per, cent. ..	93
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	109-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
National Bank of India ..	44
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 7.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. sellers £9/11/3

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £11/16/3

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/5/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F ton, Jan./Feb sellers £12/7/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./ sellers £12/0/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers

LINSEED OILS.
London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. sellers 19/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 20/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 7.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed perlb., unchanged.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, changed.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged,

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 7

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	24-9/16
Forward	24-11/16.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay Jan 8

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 238-12 for Broach A/M delivery. There was good demand and prices advanced to Rs. 240-4 but a fresh rush of long liquidation again depressed prices to the opening level of Rs. 238-12. The market steadied at this level with a moderate enquiry and prices improved to Rs. 239-12.

Later on the market was quiet and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 239/8

Oomra D/J. Rs. 228/12

Oomra March Rs. 224/12

Bengal D/J. Rs. 150/8

Bengal March Rs. 154

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal—				
U. P.	... 159	156	153	150
Panjab	... 159	156	153	150
Rajputana	... 159	156	153	150
Oomra No. 3	238	235	232	228 ...
C. P. No. 1	254	251	248	244 ...
C. P. No. 2	245	242	239	235 ...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	172
Bengal Fine	150	163
Bengal F.G.	144	157
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150	162
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	144	157
Wardha-Hingt	...	253
Nagpur Savner	...	253
Pundhurna	...	243
Yeotmal	...	240
Arvi	...	240
Ellichpur	...	238
Amraoti-Berar	224	234
Khamgaon	...	236/240
Mulkapur	...	233
Khandesh	218	232
Jalna/Sailu	223	233
Broach Fine	242	...
Punjab/American	...	285
Punjab/American mix	...	270
Cambodia	...	305/310
Miraj/Sangli	...	235/245
Compta Good	...	240/250
Bagalkot	...	230
Kampala	395	...
Busoga	392	...
Jinja	390	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 8.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-1-35	This year.
Khandesh	2,935	61,764
Central India	668	11,004
Barsi and Nagar	1,191	29,265
Hyderabad-Gaorani	75	7,302
Berar	2,765	67,599
Central Provinces	455	16,771
Total Oomras	8,089	194,305
Dholera	860	46,086
N.-W. Provinces	99	10,616
Rajputana	136	2,453
Sind-Punjab	3,958	91,453
Broach	51	7,170
Coompta and Dharwar	129	25,742
Westerns-Northerns	94	18,836
Cocoanada	...	73
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	25,386
Persian	...	2,182
American	2,113	5,700
Egyptian and African	3,100	74,562
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	18,629	504,468

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Jan

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-1-35	This year.
Europe	1,322	113,640
Japan and China	7,857	253,555
Coast Ports	...	7,988
Up-country by Rail	...	66,663
Afloat in harbour for Surope China & Japan	...	35,961
Total	9,180	477,808

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Jan 8

The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	7 2 6
12 noon	7 2 0
2 p.m.	payment
4-30 p.m.	7 3 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 7

March 1.95 plus 03
May 1.98 plus 03
July 2.00 plus 01
September 2.04 plus 02

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan 7

March 54.90—35
May 55.20—40
July 56.15—25

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 7

March 60 1/4 plus 3/8d
May 62 1/4 plus 3/8d
July 63 7/8 plus 3/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 7

February 12.26 plus 21
March 12.32 plus 23

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 7

May 1.01 5/8 plus 1c
July 0.94 1/8 plus 1/4c
September 0.92 3/8—

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 8

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Jan-April
Banks selling T T 1/6 May/Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mar-July
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274
Banks selling T T 272
Banks buying T T 269 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 553
Banks buying D D 563
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks seling D D 53 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 117 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 94 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.90 5/4 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/8 8th instant
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 8th instant
Java London 7.20 7th instant
London/Paris 74.09 7th instant
London/Belgium 20.88 7th instant
London/Switzerland 15.09 1/2 7th instant
London/Italy 57.18 7th instant
London/Berlin 12.19 7th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 7th instant
London/New York 4.91 5/16 7th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.23 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet. Steady.
Gold £7-2-1 7th instant
Silver London Ready 24 9/16 7th instant
Silver London Forward 24 11/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 54 7/8 7th instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/16 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 7th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 7.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.19
Amsterdam	7.23-1/4
Brussels	20.88
Madrid	35.76
Milan	57.18
Berne	15.09-1/2
Paris	74.09
Prague	117.37
T. London on New York	
Closing rate..	4.91-5/16

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Jan. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8.

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan. 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	35-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B.	229

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3-9.
S. S. Tanfield Rs. 3-9-6.
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-8-9.
Shipment Jan. Rs. 3-9.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-9.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-9-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-11-6.
Kesar Rs. 13-10
Saraya Rs. 13-5.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-3.
African Rs. 13-5.
Java spot F. 3.10.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,935
Central India	668
Barsi-Nugger	1,191
Hyderavad-Gaorani	75
Berar	2,765
Central Provinces	455
Dhollera	860
N. W. Provinces	99
Rajputana	136
Sind-Punjab	3,958
Broach	51
Compta-Dharwar	129
Western-Northerns	94
Americans	2,113
Egyptians	677
East Africans	2,423
Total Cotton	18,629
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,960
Linseed	2,132
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	276
Gingellyseed	456
Poppyseed	148
Groundnuts	12,162
Castorseed	310
Rice	34,859
Myrabollams	1,924
Cottonseed	15,075
Gram	2,972
Joowar	90
Maize	5
Barley	241
Bajree	371
	Tons
Coal	2,190

GENERAL LONG LIQUIDATION IN SHARES

New Great And Bellapur Shares Steady

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECTION QUIET

BOMBAY, Jan 8

The local share bazar ruled very steady during the early part of the day but later on there was general long liquidation. Professional operators were inclined to secure profits with a view to replace on good declines.

There is no change in the general situation but there was absence of any important buying at the rise. New Great and Bellapur shares were very steady with fresh buying. Tata Steel shares ruled firm during the early part of the day and Defd shares changed hands at Rs. 528/12. At this level there was some profit-taking and towards the close prices declined Rs. 515. Ordinary and Second Preference also weakened towards the close.

Hydro Electric section was quiet but steady. There limited turnover but holders are not inclined to liquidate purchases.

There was some profit-taking in mill shares but New Great shares were an exception which ruled firm on good enquiry. In the Cement section Indian Cement shares were easy on profit-taking while Punjab and Bundi shares were quietly steady. Bellpur sugar shares were active and looks like going up.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 8.

100	Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500	Bom Cotton	55 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	941 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	316 4
100	Central India	335 0
100	Colaba	147 8
100	Coorla	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	397 8
	E. D. Sassoon	0 4-0
100	Finlay	132 8
100	Gokak	206 4
1000	Hindustan	1900 0
100	Indore	108 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	92 8
100	Kohinoor	223 12
250	Laxmi	356 4
100	Madhavji	13 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1525 0
250	Model	80 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	217 8
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	131 4
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	105 0
100	Swadeshi	235 0
100	Swan	70 10
25	Tata	12 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Jan 8

Bombay Dyeing 947 945 952 941 942 941
Century 321 316/14
Central India 340 338 335
Colaba 147 148 147
Kohinoor 227 228 226 223/12
New Great 213 212 222 218 217
Simplex 105
Swadeshi 238 236 235
Bundi 36/12 37 36/8
Indian Cement 390 386 388 385 386/4
Tata Steel Defd 525 520 525 518 528 521 523 515
Tata Steel Ord 119, 118 119/4 118/8 117
Bombay Steam 317 323 322 318/12
Bombay Burma 407 406 410 405/10
Tata Hydro 181/14 183 182 183 182 181/4
Andhra 1712 1725 1720 1715 1711/4
Power 1520 1515 1545 1533 1535 1526 1527/8
Tram 166/4 165/5

500	Vishnu	1,607 8
1000	Western	1035 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	106 4
25-50	Central	39 8
500	Imp.	1,680 0
125-500	Imp. Contry	422 8
50-100	India	124 8
5	Union	6-3-6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 6
70	Gwalior	130 10
250	Indian	386 4
40	Katni Def.	1182 8
100	Katni Ord.	365 0
75	Okha	211 14
10	Punjab	27 12
100	Shahabad	376 4
70	United	69 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	14 0
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	4,350 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1711 4
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	165 0
100	Bom Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	213 2
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	181 4
1000	Tata Power	1527 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm Prantij	853 12
100	Ahm. Patty	123 0
100	C. Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Surajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	781 4
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	42 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	515
75	Tata Steel Ord	117 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	218 12
50	Belapur Sugar	259 6
250	Bombay Steam	318 12
125	Bombay Burma	405 10
50	Bombay Burma Contry	131 14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Jan 8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 11u1/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 113/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/8

TAX FREES
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 130/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
(CASH.)
3 per cent 1941 Cash 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/3
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 101/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/11

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B P T 1974 105
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 127/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/7/6 and declined to Rs. 98/6/3. At this level the market was steady.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool.—

Liverpool New York May 131 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 240 Liverpool May 1935 6.86 Rs. 58 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 240 New York May 12.73 Rs. 47 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 7

Broach A/M 1935 opening 240 1/4; highest 240 3/4; lowest 238 3/4; closing 238 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 228 1/2; highest 228 1/2; lowest 226 1/2; closing 226 1/2

Oomra March opening 224; highest 224; lowest 223; closing 223

Bengal D/J opening 152 1/2; highest 152 1/2; lowest 151 1/2; closing 151 1/2

Bengal March opening 156; highest 156; lowest 154; closing 154

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 7-1-35	3485000	5702000
Receipts Yesterday 7-1-35	10000	11000
Exports to date 7-1-35	2625000	4359000
Stock at Ports 4-1-35	3028000	4076000
Stock Interior Towns 4-1-35	881000	2161000
Stock Liverpool 4-1-35	925000	1007000
Visible Supply 4-1-35	6758000	9115000
Quantity in Sight 4-1-35	6155000	9035000
Quantity out of Sight 4-1-35	4715000	6455000

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/1; Lowest Rs. 35; Closing Rs. 35/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 43/12; Lowest Rs. 43/10; Closing Rs. 44/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45/2; Lowest Rs. 45/1; Closing Rs 45/8.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 26/4; Closing Rs. 26/8.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/10; Closing Rs. 26/12.

8sh.	Bri. B. Petrol	4 0 6
50	Bombay Telephone	119 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100	Ind Radio Def.	530 0
100	Ind Radio Ordy.	511 4
1000	Port Canning	582 8
15	Scindia	14 12
30	Tata Construction	91 4
25	Tata Ooil	21 8
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	280 0
7	p.c Bom Tram	82 0
5	p.c. Central India	515 0
7	p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	180 0
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 12
5½	p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

"Boribunder" Canard Exposed

Liberals Give Effective Reply To "Times Of India" Says "C. R."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes: The "Times of India", in its issue of 28th December, criticised and contested the claim on behalf of the Congress that the issue of constitutional reform had been placed before the electorate in a plain manner and that the electorate has issued a mandate for rejection of the Joint Committee Scheme. This criticism has been quickly followed by events that serve as a more effective reply than any that Congressmen could give. The proceedings and the decisions of the Servants of India Society as well as of the Indian Liberal Federation take the bottom from out of the arguments of the "Times of India".

STRANGE ARGUMENTS

"Congress candidates went to the country," says the "Times of India", "determined to convince the voters that Britain's reform proposals were a cleverly diguised attempt to perpetuate tyranny." It cannot, therefore, be contended that the issue was disguised in any manner or that it was other than what we claimed it to be. The only defence of the "Times" is that "the Government was not in the field." Whatever this phrase may mean, all of us know that Government was in full possession of whatever machinery or money it needed, and no one prevented or even now prevents it from convincing the people, and if it failed to secure supporters to contest the elections, it was because there was no one who really felt he could honestly support the proposals and appeal to the electorate on that basis. It would be a strange argument to advance that an electorate has not given a mandate, because the other side did not even dare to contest the issue. It would be something like arguing that a unanimous vote is not as decisive as a majority vote.

LIBERAL LEAD

It is alleged that a majority of the Congress candidates were not equipped with an adequate knowledge of constitutional procedure and government, and that there was "lamentable ignorance" of the White Paper proposals. It does not proceed to enquire why Congressmen should be so opposed to what is really very good without caring to get information. Is it a mere unaccountable hatred, or is it a very reasonable aspiration to have true self-government, instead of costly forms without substance? But be this as it may, the charge of ignorance and inadequate equipment surely cannot be advanced against the Indian Liberals. To quote the "Times of India" itself, the Liberals "have worked the reforms in a manner which reflects the highest credit on Indian administration." They "have played a great part in framing the new constitution." The Liberals "deserve well of the country. Their guiding principles have always been constitutional progress by constitutional methods." Such an excellent well-meaning and well-equipped body of Indian statesmen have rejected the J.P.C. proposals with a unanimity and a decisiveness that minor differences among them only served to emphasise all the more. Indeed the disgust and disappointment of the Liberals is perhaps keener than what is felt in Congress circles, for while the Congress has something to fall back upon, namely, a programme of suffering, the Liberals have no line of retreat whatsoever.

COUNTRY'S CLEAR VERDICT

The "Times of India" admits "India's yearning for Swaraj." It admits that Congress slogans have "appealed to popular fancy". It admits that "Congress has throughout the length and breadth of the land an organisation which ensures them well-planned support whenever there is an appeal to the public,"—an admission of tremendous significance, coming after four years of most completely executed repressive policy that could be devised based upon the experience of Irish and European conflicts between Government and people. If, after these admissions, we have the uncontestable fact that both Congress and Liberals have agreed in holding that the so-called reform proposals are wholly unacceptable, and will place India in a worse position than the present, so far as the constitution is concerned, is there any bottom left in the argument resisting our claim that the country has given its best political organisation the clearest possible mandate for rejection of the J.P.C. scheme.

REJECTION IN TOTO

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Shastri moved a resolution which stated that the "responsible Government" in the proposals was wholly illusory, that any constitution based on the report would intensify the present deep political discontest in the country and ended with the conclusion that the Liberal Federation "does not want any legislation based on the Select Committee's report." Prolonged cheers greeted Mr. Shastri when he declared:—"No, Sir, it is impossible for the Liberal party to give an atom of co-operation. I would call it not co-operation, but suicide."

Sir Pheroze Sethna said that the set-back in the J.P.C. report was threefold and declared that the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution was more liberal than the one proposed by the J.P.C. Mr. P. N. Sapru said he would be glad, if the constitutional proposals were wholly withdrawn, as the J. P.C. scheme made no advance, but on the contrary "was retrograde."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir declared that it was the duty of the Liberals to proclaim "as boldly as they could" that this constitution was "completely unacceptable." Mr. Venkatrama Shastri urged "continuation under the present constitution". Mr. Chintamani called the J.P.C. scheme an insulting offer and said his answer to such an offer was "we don't want it, take it back." After nine hours sitting, the resolution of rejection was unanimously carried by the Liberals. Is the substance or even the form different from the mandate that the Congress claims to have received from the people?

After the fulsome praise accorded by the "Times of India" to the constitutional experience acquired and service rendered by the Liberals, it would be indeed too much to reject all this as mere playing to the gallery. Indeed where we deal with an issue as to popular opinion, it is no use rejecting the gallery's feeling, when it is admitted the gallery is big enough to include the whole nation. There is a degree beyond which the claptrap argument cannot be carried.

The "Times of India" seeks to foreshadow the attitude of the Congress, in case the constitutional changes are forced on India, despite universal disapprobation. It suggests that Congress may participate in the new provincial Government with the object of "showing the unworkability of the constitution," and condemns such an attempt as foredoomed to failure. It is futile for opponents of Congress to forecast the Congress future. Sympathy is a necessary equipment for such a forecasting effort, and that is wholly lacking among such critics. Beyond taking parliamentary work into the ambit of its activities, Congress has itself not considered or made up its mind on its line of action in case the new constitution is inflicted on India. The Congress is determined on one thing, namely, to struggle for real freedom under any constitution be it the present, or be it a worse one. The object of the Congress is not "to show the unworkability" of any constitution, as the "Times" put it but to attain Swaraj. And this can be done not by "showing" anything in respect of the J.P.C. or any other constitution, but by proving our ability to make strength and unity out of sacrifice which can be done under any constitution.

PUBLIC MONEY WASTED

Judge Holds Patna Conspiracy Trial Was Held Without Jurisdiction

PATNA, Jan. 8.

Mr. Chatterjee, Sessions Judge, Patna, has allowed the appeal of eight persons sentenced to various terms by the City Magistrate in the Patna Conspiracy Case started as a sequel to a series of burglaries in shops of wealthy merchants.

The accused, it is alleged, belong to a gang from Calcutta. The trial lasted for nearly one year.

The Judge held that the trial was without jurisdiction and regretted waste of public money on a large scale and harassment of the accused in the hajat.

Mr. B. K Sen is Advocate for the appellants.—Unitd. Press.

SIND MEMBERS FOR A. I. C. C.

Karachi Constituted Separate Congress Dist.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 6.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee's meeting to-day decided to stick to the present Congress creed of "peaceful and legitimate" instead of the suggested amendment of "truthful and non-violent" and elected Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Doctor Choithram Swami Govindanand and Swami Krishnanand as members of the All-India Congress Committee. The Committee constituted Karachi as a separate Congress district. The Committee resolved to enrol 12,000 Congress members in Sind.—A. P.

DISSENSIONS AMONG U. P. CONGRESSMEN

Socialists Carry Day In Political Conference

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

Observers present at the Etawah Political Conference noticed that the U. P. Congress workers have many points of difference and dissensions prevailed over several questions.

The Socialist Party appeared to carry the day throughout. The resignation of Mr. Monanlal Saxena and the failure of men like Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai to be elected to the A. I. C. C. and the reported resignations of Mr. S. K. Palluval and Mr. Balkrishna are considered significant.—A. P.

WHAT VILLAGE ASSN. WILL DO IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

It is learnt, that so far as its activities in Bengal are concerned, the All-India Village Industries Association has taken up 'dhenki'-husked rice and gur as some of the items in its programme.

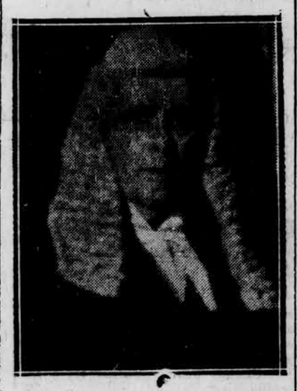
There are many other village industries, destruction of which is responsible for poverty and unemployment of the masses. The Association intends to take them up when sufficient knowledge regarding them is obtained and when devoted and capable workers are available to undertake them.—United Press.

VICEROY FLIES TO DACCA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal left for Dacca by air this morning and arrived there an hour and a half later They visited the university lunched at Government House with members of the Dacca Club. They will stay there for a few hours.—A. P.

Next Viceroy?



A Sunday newspaper in London hints that Lord Sankey is willing to go out to India as the next Viceroy if he is wanted in this country.

BIG THEFT FROM PUNJAB MAIL

Bags Containing Insured Parcels Worth Rs. 10,000 Disappear

PATNA, Jan. 8.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of bags containing insured parcels worth about Rs. 10,000 yesterday, from the 5 Up Punjab Mail, addressed to Allahabad and Delhi.

It is understood the theft was first detected when the train arrived at Kiul.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

FACILITIES FOR HARIJANS

New Water Pipe Laid In Sheikhupura

SHEIKHUPURA, Jan. 7.

Sardar Teja Singh, the Vice-President of the Municipality has borne all expenses in connection with the water pipe which has been laid by the Harijan Sewa Sangh, Sheikhupura in an important Harijan Basti here.

The Harijans of the locality used to fetch water from a distant well and this pipe has removed a great inconvenience. The same pipe is also being used by some caste Hindus who live nearby.

The Harijans employed in the Municipality of Sheikhupura submitted a complaint before the President about the begar which was being taken from them. It was said that this interfered with the discharge of their duties in the mundi and the town proper. Some members of the Sangh saw the new President in this connection and placed before him the facts The president has taken prompt steps and has ordered Harijan employees to report all cases to him and refuse all begar if demanded from them.—A. P.

KIDNAPPED GIRL FOUND

Police Searching For Blind Fakir Who Committed Crime

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Jan. 6.

Miss Nagina, the eight year old daughter of Soni Jan of Multan who was kidnapped by a certain Bag Ali, a blind Faqir, some two years ago, was arrested the other day at Abu Road Railway Station and was produced before Pt. Trilokinath the Railway Magistrate of Ajmer.

The girl made serious allegations of rape, etc. against the Faqir who is absconding. Soni Jan being summoned from Multan, the girl was handed over to her. The Police are busy making a vigorous search for the blind culprit.

DR. KHARE FOR ASSEMBLY

Likely To Be Elected If Nominated By Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

Though Dr. Khare is believed to be the Congress Parliamentary Board's candidate for the bye-election to the Legislative Assembly in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Abhyanker, enquiries show that he has not yet received any communication on the subject.

It is reported that the Nationalist Party will not set up any candidate to contest the election in which case it is most likely that the Congress nominee will be returned unopposed.

BUS COLLISION NEAR AHMEDABAD

Three Persons Injured In Accident

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

Three persons are reported to be seriously injured, ten miles away from Ahmedabad.

When a Jain Caravan proceeding to Palitana on foot was halting there, owing to clouds of dust, a motor car proceeding there could not see a motor bus coming in the opposite direction as a result of which both of them collided causing serious injuries to three persons.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

signed by them shall be as prescribed and that they will be exempt from the payment of subscription referred to in sub-clause (b) of section 13.

25. For the better administration of the affairs of the Sangha the President shall select from among the members of the Central Board an executive committee of seven members including himself as Chairman and two secretaries.

26. The Executive Committee shall meet every three months and oftener when necessary and have all the powers exercisable by the Central Board subject however to such revision of its work by the Central Board in so far as such revision is possible.

27. The four members of the said committee besides the President and Secretaries shall, subject to re-election, retire every year.

28. All the acts lawfully performed hitherto and transactions undertaken under the superseded constitution are hereby ratified.

29. Consistently with the foregoing, the old constitution is hereby replaced.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

30. Not inconsistently with the object of the Sangha, the Central Board shall have the power to revise the constitution from time to time by a majority of two-third members present at a meeting.

31. During the transition stage the existing organisations shall function till changes in consonance with this constitution are completed.

32 This constitution shall come into effect as from the 3rd January 1935.—A. P.

SCIENTIFIC USE OF CARCASSES

Harijan Activities By Bengal Sevak Sangh

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The report of activities of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bengal Branch, shows that, in addition to 69 schools, 6 centres for distributing medicines and one hospital with 6 beds, one cottage tanning institute is maintained by the Sangh, which has an experimental chemical laboratory attached to it. 521 hides were put into process in December. The Sangh is shortly going to open an institute for research works on the methods of scientific disposal of carcasses.

Gandhiji has conceived the idea of utilising carcasses scientifically, instead of allowing them to rot and poison the atmosphere.—United Press.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR HARIJAN SEWAK SANGH

Came Into Force From Jan. 3 Replacing Previous One

DELHI, (By Mail).

The constitution of the Harijan Sewak Sangh which was on the anvil and was discussed threadbare last week is now, after getting final touches from Mahatma Gandhi, in consultation with Messrs. G. D. Birla, A. V. Thakkar and Malkani, available.

The Sangh came into existence on 25th September when a number of resolutions were adopted at a meeting on behalf of what are known as Caste-Hindus held at Bombay under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. This was followed by a public meeting held on 30th September, 1932, where it was resolved that an All-India Anti-Untouchability League, with its headquarters at Delhi and branches in different provincial centres be established for carrying on propaganda against untouchability. In pursuance of the resolutions passed at this second meeting a society named the All-India Anti-untouchability League, subsequently named Harijan Sewak Sangh was duly formed and a constitution was adopted by it at Delhi on 26th October, 1932.

FULLER CONSTITUTION.

It was then considered advisable to frame a fuller constitution and the following was finally adopted at a meeting of the Central Board of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh held on 2nd January, 1935, superseding the previous one:

1. The name of the Society will be Harijan Sewak Sangh.

OBJECT OF SANGH.

2. The object of the Sangh shall be the eradication by truthful and non-violent means of untouchability in Hindu society with all its incidental evils and disabilities suffered by the so-called untouchables, hereinafter described as Harijans, in all walks of life and to secure for them absolute equality of status with the rest of Hindus.

3 In furtherance of its object the Harijan Sewak Sangh will seek to establish contact with caste-Hindus throughout India and show them that untouchability as it is practised in Hindu Society is repugnant to the fundamental principles of Hinduism and to the best instinct of humanity and it will also seek to serve Harijans so as to promote their moral, social and material welfare.

4. The affairs of the Sangha shall be managed by a Central Board constituted as hereinafter provided.

CENTRAL BOARD.

5. The Central Board shall consist of the following members, besides the President, the Secretaries and the Treasurer:—

(a) Presidents of all Provincial Boards, as Ex-Officio members. (b) Not more than 15 (fifteen) members to be co-opted by the President of the Sangha.

6. In case of inability to attend a meeting of the Central Board, the President of a Provincial Board shall appoint his secretary or any other member of the Board as his proxy to attend such meeting and the person so appointed shall be treated in every respect as a member of the Central Board for the purpose of that meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

7. The President shall, subject to re-election, retire every three years and be elected by the then existing Board.

8. The President shall have the power to appoint and remove the Secretary or Secretaries and Treasurer and appoint others in their stead provided that there shall never be more than three secretaries.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS.

9. The Sangha shall have as many Boards or agencies in a province as the President of the Central Board may deem necessary.

10. The President of the Central Board shall select the President of each Provincial Board who, in his turn, will select not more than fifteen members for his Board, of whom, whenever available, five shall be whole time workers, in the Harijan cause.

11. The President of a Provincial Board shall appoint a working secretary for his Board from among its members, subject to the approval of the President of the Central Board.

12. Each Provincial Board may form as many committees or agencies as may be found necessary in the interest of the Harijan cause.

OFFICE-BEARERS' FUNCTIONS.

13. The office-bearers, agents and members of the Central Board, the Provincial Boards and Committee, shall (a) sign the pledge; (b) pay to their respective organisations an annual subscription in advance of Rs. 12 in the case of Central Board, Rs. 6 in the case of Provincial Boards and Agents, and Rs. 3 in the case of all other Committees. The payment shall be subject to special exemption by a President within his jurisdiction, and (c) perform some definite Harijan service named by him and approved by or on behalf of his Board.

14. It shall be competent for the Sangha to acquire and hold movable and immovable properties. Such properties shall vest in a permanent Trustee or Trustees appointed by the President of the Central Board. The Trustee or Trustees shall deal with them in accordance with the resolutions of the Central Board.

FUNDS.

15. The Funds of the Central or any Board or Committee or Agency of the Sangha shall be deposited in a Bank or Banks in the name of the Sangha and the account shall be operated upon by the respective presidents or Agents or their nominees.

16. The Central Board shall meet in any convenient place in India at least once in a year. The quorum for its meeting shall be ten.

17. It shall be competent for the Central Board to frame bye-laws for preparing and passing of the Central and Provincial Budgets, for the custody, disposal and audit of the funds of the Sangha and for otherwise regulating its work.

18. The Central Board may function in Indian States in which there is no prohibition against its activities.

19. No member or agent of the Central Board or Provincial Boards or Committees shall, while holding such position engage in any campaign of civil disobedience.

DISCIPLINARY CLAUSES.

20. A member or agent of any Board or a Committee who fails without just cause to attend in person three consecutive meetings of Boards to which they belong shall be deemed to have vacated office.

21. Any member of a Board or a committee, when required thereto, fails to carry out instructions duly issued to him by a competent authority may be relieved of his office at the discretion of the Central or the Provincial Board respectively.

ASSOCIATES.

22. Any person who subscribes to the object of the Sangha and will help the Sangha by paying and collecting contributions to Sangha and otherwise further its object can become an Associate of the Sangha and shall be kept informed of the proceedings of the Sangha from time to time, and shall be entitled and invited to attend the meetings of the Central Board or of the Board of his province without however the right of voting.

23. The Central Board and the Provincial Boards and Committees shall establish contact with Harijan organisations throughout the country and invite them to send lists of advisers who will be kept informed of the activities of the Sangha.

HARIJAN MEMBERS.

24. Every Board or Committee shall have as many Harijan members as it is possible to secure, consistently with its maximum, provided that the pledge to be

(Continued in Col 6)

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